The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

KELLOGG ASSENTS TO THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

THE COLORED STATE OFFICERS NOT CONSULTED—THEY REFUSE TO ARBITRATE—RETURN OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE KIDNAPPED BY THE WHITE LEAGUE—GEN. SHERIDAN CONSIDERS THE CRISIS OVER—THREATS AGAINST KELLOGG—THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS QUIET AND THE PEOPLE GLOOMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The matter of the proposed arbitration of the election of 1872 is still the leading topic. Your correspondent has held interviews with all of the State officers upon the Kellogg ticket. Gov. Kellogg said: "I have this morning sent Hon. Charles Foster a letter accepting the proposition to arbitrate, which first originated with me. I wrote a letter to this effect to the Chairman of the Congressional sub-committee on the 30th ult., five days before the Legislature met. I desired by this to avoid any collision between the Republicans and Conservatives, which collision could have been avoided by its acceptance at that time. Since the writing of my first letter the position of affairs has materially changed. The failure of the Conservative *coup d'état* has left me in complete possession; yet in order to restore peace and prosperity to the State I am willing, as I have stated in my last letter, still to abide by the decision of the subcommittee as to the result of the election of 1872."

THE COLORED STATE OFFICERS REFUSE TO COMPROMISE.

Antoine, Acting Lieutenant Governor; Brown, acting as Superintendent of Public Education, and Deslonde, Acting Secretary of State, all colored, stated positively to your correspondent that they had not yet been consulted by the Governor relative to their assent, and that in writing his letter he spoke only for himself. As they believed themselves elected, in justice to their constituency they could not agree to any such proposition to arbitrate.

Mr. Clinton, the State Auditor, who threatened some time since to resign, declines to give any opinion on the subject, and says he has not been consulted. Mr. Clinton is at war with Antoine and others of the State Funding Board in the matter of the scaling of the State debt, and it is thought will act with the Governor.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Kellogg House to-day had fifty-five members present, which they claim to be a quorum. Cousin, (colored,) of St. Tammany Parish, spirited away on the 3d inst. by the White League, has been allowed to return to the city, and was unharmed. He was taken by a body of armed men across the lake, and secreted in the woods, where he was kept under a strong guard until yesterday. The alleged charge was embezzlement of $15, committed in 1872, when Tax Collector for a week in the parish to which he was taken by his captors. The other colored member kidnapped also turned up yesterday unharmed. The Conservative members in caucus hope to complete their memorial to-morrow. The members elected to the House still remain a unit, but the nine Senators acting with them are a little weak, claiming that there can be but one Senate, and that they might as well be with that body, where they might prevent the passage of obnoxious measures. The outside pressure against their going back is very strong.

GEN. SHERIDAN REGARDS THE CRISIS AS PAST.

Gen. Sheridan stated to your correspondent to-day that Admiral Mullaney had been instructed to support him if necessary, but that he regarded the crisis as past, and did not look for any trouble in the future. He was this morning served with notice of the three suits brought against him, in the Circuit Court, for trespass. The notice was served in person by Marshal Packard. Several of the leading army officers were in close consultation with Marshal Packard at the Custom-house this afternoon, and the people fear that warrants of arrest are being prepared.

KELLOGG THREATENED.

Gov. Kellogg has forwarded to Senators Morton and Frelinghuysen threatening documents purporting to come from members of the White League, consisting of skull and cross-bones placards, bearing on them terrible warnings to him and dire threats against the negroes.

THE FORCE IN THE STATE-HOUSE.

The United States troops, slightly increased in force, are still in the State house. They have been provided with permanent quarters within the building. The city is quiet, the people gloomy and dispirited, and all amusements except theatres suspended.

A SUGGESTION FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL DIBBLE.

Acting Attorney General H. C. Dibble, a leading Radical, who has been representing the Republican side before the Congressional Committee sitting here, is preparing for publication a statement of the situation. He will take the ground that the State Government in Louisiana has, since Gov. Warmoth's attempt to pack the returning board in 1872, and was frustrated by the celebrated order of Durell, been a revolutionary one, and that the only solution of the difficulty is for Congress to provide a Government for the State.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WHITE LEAGUE LEADERS FORESHADOWED—THE TIMES' ARTICLES—THE DEMOCRATIC PLOT TO SECURE THE LEGISLATURE—KELLOGG'S OFFER TO COMPROMISE—SHERIDAN AND THE PROTESTING BODIES—STATEMENT OF UNPUNISHED MURDERS IN LOUISIANA FOR THREE YEARS TO BE MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—In well-informed circles it is now believed that the leaders of the White League in this city will be arrested before next Saturday night. It is supposed that processes will be issued from the United States District Court, and that the Marshal will call upon the troops to assist in making the arrests. It is expected that the movement will be general throughout the State. Some contend that the movement will be made through the State courts. It is believed that Gen. Sheridan had secret orders when he came here to break up the White League at all hazards, his instructions being peremptory on that point. The difficulty with him up to this moment seems to have been as to the best and surest mode of proceeding, and hence his desire for Congress and the President to act, so that the writ of habeas corpus might be suspended.

The delay on the part of Congress and the outspoken editorial of THE TIMES, extracts from which were received here by special to the *Picayune* and in the regular Associated Press dispatches to-day, seem to have checked his military arm, but not to have paralyzed it.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

Political affairs remain unchanged to-day. The Legislature met as usual. The Democrats who withdrew from the House meet regularly in caucus, to stiffen themselves in staying away from their duty. It is expected a number of them will return on Saturday. Hon. A. S. Cousins, Republican, from St. Tammany, who was abducted by the Democrats on Saturday, returned and has taken his seat. His case appears a bad one for the Democrats. They acknowledged to him that he was taken away only to keep him from being present at the organization of the House, and even offered themselves for his bond, awaiting trial on a charge of embezzlement, which has no foundation in fact. This, together with the manner in which Mr. Wiltz took the Speaker's chair upon a nomination and before the motion was put, all looks bad.

THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

The hope of the Democrats is that the Congressional committee will in some way act as arbitrators between Kellogg and McEnery. The latter yesterday put in writing that he was willing to abide by their decision, and it appears that Gov. Kellogg had previously done as much, for he produces a letter of Dec. 30 to a friend for McEnery's consideration, in which he says: "I am willing to pursue any just and proper course that will bring peace and prosperity to the State. If the Congressional Committee on Louisiana affairs can be induced to consider and propose a plan for the immediate and final settlement of our political difficulties, I will accept and abide by that plan most cheerfully." This letter was not considered as a compromise, but a step to final settlement. McEnery took no action in the matter until after the failure of the Democrats to control the House. On Saturday Kellogg made a proposition to the committee that they should arbitrate on the question as to whether he or McEnery was Governor of the State, and pledging himself to resign in case the decision was adverse to him. The decision to be arrived at on this basis: In twenty-nine parishes in which, in 1872, the findings of the two returning boards substantially agreed so far as to return the same members to the Legislature, the figures of the former board (Democratic) to be accepted as correct for Governor; the remaining parishes where the boards did not then agree, the figures as published by the Democratic Committee for this year as being correct, were to be taken as a basis. The Democrats would not accept this line of action, though it gave them the benefit of doubts. It is further said that the Congressional Committee did not favor the assumption of such responsibility as arbitrators, for the reason that Mr. Potter stands committed to the policy of the New-York *World*, and Mr. Phelps to that of the *Tribune*, and believe themselves to be not impartial judges. Since the failure in the Legislature it has developed that a plan was on foot to capture the Senate with old members not entitled to seats, but the Democrats all staid away from there to see what progress was made in the House.

SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES.

Protests against the language used by Gen. Sheridan are still the order of the day, and have been made by business exchanges, merchants, underwriters, a meeting of foreigners, and so on. Touching this Gen. Sheridan this evening sent the following dispatch to the Secretary of War:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSOURI, }
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7, 1875. }

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington:

Several prominent people here have for the past few days been passing resolutions and manufacturing sensational protests for Northern political consumption. They seem to be trying to make martyrs of themselves. It cannot be done at this late day. There have been too many bleeding negroes and ostracized white citizens for these statements to be believed by fair-minded people. Bishop Wilmer protests against my telegram of the 4th inst., forgetting that on Saturday last he testified under oath before the Congressional Committee that the condition of affairs here was sustantially as bad as reported by me. I will soon send you a statement of the number of murders committed in this State during the last three or four years, the perpetrators of which are still unpunished. I think that the number will startle you. It will be up in the thousands. The city is perfectly quiet. No trouble is apprehended.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

The reports Gen. Sheridan will be able to make will carry great weight, as he has information from a good class of citizen who were averse to going publicly before the Congressional committee here.

THE WARMOTH-JEWELL DUEL.

The duel to come off between Ex-Gov. Warmoth and Mr. Jewell, of the *Bulletin*, the same affair which caused the death of Mr. Byerly, has been indefinitely postponed upon the suggestion of Jewell's seconds, for reasons of their own.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE BY THE PRESIDENT.

THE ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE TO BE FULLY LAID BEFORE CONGRESS TO-DAY—IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION ON LOUISIANA TO BE RECOMMENDED—SUBSTANCE OF THE MESSAGE FORESHADOWED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President will to-morrow transmit to Congress a special Message upon the situation in Louisiana. This Message will cover all the action of the General Government since the requisition of Gov. Kellogg for troops to put down the insurrection in September last, and will include copies of all correspondence, military orders, and instructions of every nature, so that the history of the Executive action in this case will be full and complete. The Message will also deal with the present status of the State Government, and will once more imperatively urge upon Congress the necessity of taking action which shall determine the status of the State finally, or to sustain the President in recognizing the Kellogg Government, which Government, having been recognized and sustained by both the Federal and State Judiciary, has become the Government *de facto*, and as such has, under the law and Constitution, been entitled to the recognition and support of the General Government. It is possible that the President may recommend a solution of the difficulties by the authorizing of a new election, with safeguards for an honest and untrammeled exercise of suffrage. The organization of secret, armed white leagues for political purposes is also receiving his attention, though measures for their suppression may not form any feature of this Message. The fact will be disclosed by the Message that there have been no new instructions in regard to the use of troops issued to the commander of the department in which Louisiana is situated, and that Gov. Kellogg made his call upon Gen. Emory for troops on Monday last by virtue of his requisition made in September, and that no orders emanated either from Washington or from Gen. Sheridan in regard thereto. Gen. Sheridan did not take command of the department in person until Monday night. The message will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow and transmitted to Congress immediately thereafter. It will be unusually pointed in its references to the situation and the duties which have necessarily been devolved upon both Congress and the Executive by the various complications of the case.

THE QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

THE POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN THE DEBATE—THE RESOLUTION AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DEMOCRATIC SPEECHES—THE MATTER IN THE HOUSE BETTER MANAGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Republican majority in the Senate has a fatal facility for allowing itself to be put in a false position. The Republicans are now accused of trying to keep from publication the facts about the use of troops in New-Orleans, while in reality the charge is unfounded, and while the voluntary submission of all the information which the resolution of inquiry asks for by the President himself will show that the Executive does not shrink from assuming responsibility for its acts, the exhibition which has been made in the Senate has given force to insinuations of a purpose to mislead and cover up. Three days ago Mr. Thurman offered his resolution of inquiry. It omitted the courteous words of the regular form of such resolutions, which recognizes the right of the President, in complying with the request or otherwise, to consider the public exigencies. If the Republican side of the Chamber, speaking through some of its leading members, had signified a willingness to permit the passage of the resolution, and had suggested that they would offer no opposition, providing the usual form of words, "If not incompatible with the public interests," were inserted by the mover, the whole matter would have been disposed of in a few minutes and the debate which has run three days, and promises to continue during the week, would not have arisen. The resolution was no more than a Democratic challenge for debate, and the acceptance of the challenge gave the Democrats the advantage which they sought. But the worst feature of the case is not that the position of the Republicans has been liable to misrepresentation, but the whole debate is without point and useless. Mr. Hamilton, to-day for instance, spent three or four hours in a furious speech interrupted by several exciting incidents, and if a vote had been taken at the end of it the simple question would have been whether the Senate would amend the form of the resolution of inquiry, when, at the most, the amendment was only dictated by customary courtesy. The effort was made to-day by private consultations to stop the debate by an agreement that the resolution should pass, but the Democrats could not be induced to lay by their prepared dissertations, and of course the Republicans will not allow their speeches against the Administration to remain unanswered. The President's Message, with the documents which will accompany it, will shift the question before the Senate, and will remove the pretense on which debate is proceeding, and may stop discussion till some measure is introduced for action, or the Message itself may become the subject of debate to be renewed and prolonged indefinitely.

In the House the subject is better managed. Mr. Wheeler, who has the Army Appropriation bill in charge, will not permit it to be taken up till authoritative information has been obtained from Louisiana, so that the debate may be based upon knowledge of the facts. The subject must, of course, be fully and thoroughly discussed. When the time comes that practical measures are introduced in either House, and when discussion is to be followed by action, there will be no reason to criticise the extent of debate.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

Before the hour fixed for resuming consideration of the resolution the Senate galleries, in spite of a storm of rain and sleet, were packed with spectators, and as many more were unable to obtain admission. The diplomatic gallery, which is rarely occupied, was also well filled. At 1 o'clock Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, was assigned the floor, and at once plunged into a discussion of affairs in New-Orleans, making the dispatches of Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, and the ejectment of persons from the State House by "a hired soldiery," as he termed the army, the basis of his speech. He denied the assumption of Senator Howe, that because the President was Commander in Chief he could do what he pleased with the army. The army belongs to Congress and the people, and while the President may issue orders, Congress may disband the army by withholding appropriations. He denied the right of the President to permit the Governor of a State to give orders to the army, and stated as a fundamental principle that even if turbulence and violence did exist in the legislative halls of Louisiana on Monday last, the President had no right to order the army to organize or aid in organizing the General Assembly of the State. Neither could the Governor of a State interfere with the organization of a Legislature. If the President could organize a State Legislature he could organize Congress. He called attention to the fact that the army was not called in even under the pretense of quelling violence, but to arrest and eject five men who had a legal right to be present. Mr. Hamilton spoke of the alleged outrages, and charged that these were conjured up by Republican orators for newspaper effect. During this part of his argument he was interrupted by Senators Morton and Logan, and in reply to Logan said he believed stories of outrages were invented for political effect. They were used to inflame the Northern heart, to create excitement in one section and resentment in the other. Sheridan's dispatches were read and criticised. He contended it was impossible for Sheridan to acquaint himself with the condition of affairs in Louisiana in four days. He denounced Sheridan's conduct, and, in referring to his dispatch to the War Department, declaring the people banditti, asked: "Shall American citizens be declared banditti by proclamation of the President, and turned over to a military officer for summary execution?" Mr. Hamilton spoke throughout with much warmth. He made some points which provoked several Republican Senators to make immediate replies. Mr. Logan inquired whether Mr. Hamilton justified the revolution of Penn, in overturning the State Government? Mr. Hamilton replied that Mr. Logan had united in a report to the Senate declaring that there was no State Government in Louisiana, and, therefore, the State Government could not be overthrown. This was received with applause by the galleries. Previous to this, during the debate, there had been several attempts in the galleries to applaud, and Senator Sargent gave notice if it was again repeated he would move that the galleries be cleared. In reply to the applause, Logan said he had heard such demonstrations before, when rebellious sentiments were uttered in the Chamber. Hamilton replied, "It is one of the characteristics of the American people to rise in rebellion." Applause followed this, when Senator Sargent moved to clear the galleries. Senator Conkling referred to the applause that came from the galleries in 1861, when Democratic Senators were breathing defiance to the Government, but hoped the innocent would not be punished with the guilty. He appealed to Senator Sargent to modify his motion so that those portions of the galleries in which the violation occurred should be cleared. After about a half an hour's discussion Mr. Thurman proposed a substitute, that the Sergeant-at-Arms station sufficient Police force in the galleries to preserve order. The presiding officer, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, said the Sergeant-at-Arms had not sufficient Police at his disposal to carry out such an order of the Senate. "If," said Mr. Tipton, "the Sergeant-at-Arms has not force enough, have we not the President and the United States Army?" which provoked a burst of laughter from the floor and galleries, amid which the order was adopted, and Senator Hamilton finished his speech without further demonstration from the spectators. Senator Bayard has the floor for to-morrow. Senator Schurz intends to speak on the resolution, and perhaps two or three more speeches will be delivered on the Democratic side; after Bayard has concluded, Senators Conkling and Morton will speak on the Republican side, if the debate continues, and it is not unlikely that other Republican Senators will be drawn into the discussion, but this programme may be interrupted by the President's message.

CURIOUS FEATURES OF THE DURELL CASE.

The proposition to lay the resolutions for the impeachment of Judge Durell on the table of the House, because of his resignation, brought out a curious and instructive phase upon the Louisiana matter. The report of the Judiciary Committee, printed last session, came into the discussion, and it was shown by this report, and still more fully by the statements from members of the committee, that the resolution of impeachment was based chiefly on the issue of the famous midnight order by which the Kellogg Government was established in power. Gen. Butler seemed to regard this as the only ground of impeachment. Other members of the committee declare, however, that they found that Durell was probably guilty of corrupt actions in connection with the bankruptcy business, but all agreed that the midnight order was illegal, and was the chief ground for impeachment. Thus it happened that the Judiciary Committee of the House, by a majority of its members, had investigated charges against Judge Durell, and had solemnly determined that he ought to be impeached, and had recommended his impeachment to the House, and there was, moreover, a probability that the recommendation of the committee would, except for Durell's resignation, have been sustained by a majority of the House, and yet the very act for which he was most culpable was the issuing of orders which set up in Louisiana the Kellogg Government. This is not a new fact, for it was brought out at the time of the discussion last Winter, but recent occurrences have given it new interest. It is also curious to note in this connection that some Republicans who would probably have voted for the impeachment of Durell, believe unquestionably that Kellogg received a majority of the votes cast in the State in 1872.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION PROBABLE.

It is probable that on the return of Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter from New-Orleans the full committee, consisting of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, Mr. Frye, and James S. Robinson, besides the three first mentioned, will go to Louisiana, and conduct a complete and searching investigation into the condition of affairs, with the purpose of learning and presenting to the country the whole truth, instead of pandering to prejudice and partisanship. The character of the committee is a guarantee that the investigation shall be thorough and the report honest, and when it is made there will be a basis for intelligent and useful discussion. It was not expected nor intended that the investigation made by the subcommittee should be conclusive, unless their brief examination should show that any further inquiry was unnecessary.

A NEW ELECTION NOT PROBABLE.

The project of ordering a new election in Louisiana, which seemed to be gaining considerable strength, will be very far from uniting a Republican support. The majority of the Republicans and nearly all the leading men in the party cannot find authority in the Constitution for such a violent measure, and they dread the effect of such a precedent. "The Senate," as a New-England Senator remarked to-day, "is fatally committed against it."

SENATOR GORDON'S ADVICE.

A DISPATCH TO M'ENERY, PENN, AND MARR—HE COUNSELS THEM TO BEAR AND FORBEAR EVEN UNTO DEATH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Gordon having received numerous telegrams from New-Orleans, has made a general reply to them as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1875. }

To Gov. John McEnery, Lieut. Gov. Penn, and R. H Marr, New-Orleans:

I congratulate you on the forbearance of the people. Still forbear. Bear every wrong, and if arrests and handcuffs are resorted to, still forbear, and your rights will be vindicated by the American people.

You cannot better subserve the interests of Louisiana, of the South generally, and of liberty, than by continued forbearance, even unto death.

J. B. GORDON.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

RESOLUTIONS OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS ON THE ACTION OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES—MR. J. H. OGLESBY MODIFIES HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—A meeting of foreign residents of New-Orleans, held at the St. Charles Hotel to-day, adopted the following:

Resolved, That our position as foreigners residing and carrying on business in Louisiana, and subject to its laws, does not permit us as a body to express our opinion upon the political questions now unfortunately disturbing this city, or to take any part therein; but that having read a telegram sent by Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War at Washington, stigmatizing the community of which we form a part, as defying all lawful authority by lending itself to murder and to other crimes, we hereby declare that the character thus given to ourselves and to the honorable and law-abiding men and citizens with whom we are brought into daily contact is not consistent with truth, and is calculated to injure and degrade us in the eyes of the business community at large, as well as our countrymen at home and society in general.

MR. OGLESBY ON NEW-ORLEANS PROSPERITY.

J H. Oglesby in a letter says: "The testimony given by me before the Congressional Committee has been imperfectly understood, and I desire to put myself right. I have no recollection of having used the word prosperous. I said, or intended to say, we were sounder than ever before; our business is less in volume and sounder in character. Claiming to possess ordinary intelligence I am at a loss to understand why the term prosperous has been put in my mouth; prosperity does not exist here."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses of the Kellogg Legislature are in session and proceeding with business. The Conservatives remain together in caucus.

Nothing new is reported in military circles.

Gov. Kellogg, in an interview to-day, said he was willing to abide by the decision of the Congressional Committee, if they arbitrate the 1872 election case.

PUBLIC OPINION.

GOV. ALLEN, OF OHIO, DIRECTS THE ATTENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE TO THE FEDERAL ACTION IN LOUISIANA.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Gov. Allen has just sent the following message to the General Assembly, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

"I desire to call your attention to the grave circumstance of the interference of Federal troops in the organization and proceedings of the Legislature of a sister State. If the reported action of the military in unseating persons claiming to be members of the Louisiana Legislature, and giving their places to persons contesting the same is true and is legal and proper, then the same interference would be legal and proper here; and it seems to me to be the duty of the representatives of the people of this State to at once enter a vigorous protest against an action that may be made a precedent at some future time for the overthrow of civil government here. If there is a law warranting the settling of contested election cases in State Legislatures by the use of Federal troops, then in my judgment you should request its immediate repeal. If there is no law for it, then your indignant protest should be heard at Washington, insisting upon such action by Congress as will prevent in the future such flagrant outrages against civil liberty."

ARKANSAS PROTESTS—RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE—ALL THE LEADING CLERGYMEN OF LITTLE ROCK PROTEST AGAINST GEN. SHERIDAN'S STATEMENT THAT TERRORISM EXISTS IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 7.—In the House to-day the following resolution was introduced, and referred to a special committee:

Resolved, That we do earnestly protest, in the name of the sovereign people of the State of Arkansas, against this unauthorized military interference in the local affairs of a State duly acknowledged to be and composing a part of this American Union; and we here and now appeal to the candid judgment of the people of these United States to know whether or not the Southern States are to be mere provinces, or independent States within and composing a part of this Union, with the constitutional right to govern in their own local affairs.

The following was published here to-day:

To the People of the United States:

Having seen a dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War in which he speaks of terrorism as existing in the State of Arkansas, we feel it to be our duty in behalf of the religious community with which we are connected, to say to the world at large, that there is no such thing as terrorism existing in this State, and no repression of public opinion or of private action, except that imposed by an ordinary code of laws, and that since the last of May of the past year, the country has been profoundly quiet. There have been no persecutions, political or otherwise, and, as far as we have been able to learn, no White Leagues, or any other similar associations. As Gen. Sheridan has not been in Arkansas, and could only have formed an opinion by hearsay, this fact may account for an opinion of the existence of imaginary evils, for which he proposes a remedy which of itself would extinguish all law and procure a condition of affairs which would be a terrorism indeed.

(Signed,) Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock; A. R. Winfield, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church at South Little Rock; H. N. Pierce, Baptist Missionary of Arkansas and Indian Territory; Thomas R. Welsh, Pastor Presbyterian Church; T. R. Leak, Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church; Jacob Bloch, Rabbi Congregation Bnai Israel.

GOV. BROWN, OF TENNESSEE, ON NEW-ORLEANS AFFAIRS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—Gov. Brown in his message to-day refers to Louisiana matters as follows:

Permit me to express my congratulations that unlike the Legislative Assembly of our sister State, you have been allowed to assemble peaceably and perfect your organization without intimidation. No military force surrounds your Capitol or drives from their rightful seats the representatives of the people. The edict of a petty tyrant does not here avail to disperse the State Legislature. Yet your immunity from such an outrage is just now made more conspicuous by the spectacle of Louisiana trampled under foot and despoiled of her liberties. If we may credit the reports that reach us through the daily press, and which seem to have the sanction of official authority, the power of the National Government, through its military arm, is being used for the subversion of the liberties of the people of Louisiana. Possibly it is not in your power to do more than interpose a solemn and earnest protest against this glaring crime. Yet if this be all that the representatives of so valorous a State as Tennessee may do, I trust that your protest may be made with such emphasis and earnestness as to arrest the attention of every patriotic citizen in this Republic, and awaken the people everywhere to a sense of the danger that threatens our constitutional liberties.

THE CALL FOR AN INDIGNATION MEETING IN THIS CITY.

The call for a mass meeting of citizens to protest against the action of the General Government in its interference with Louisiana affairs is given below:

JANUARY 5, 1875.

To the Citizens of New-York:

To-day's Associated Press dispatches of the events which took place in our sister city of New-Orleans present the most marked attack upon the rights of American citizenship which has been made since the establishment of our Government.

A legislative body of a sister State, peaceably assembled, has been broken into and dispersed by Federal troops acting under orders from the President of the United States.

To give expression to the outraged feelings which every citizen of a free commonwealth must experience at a crime, happily in this country so unparalleled, against the underlying principles of our Government, we ask you to assemble, irrespective of party ties, at the Cooper Institute, Monday evening, Jan. 11, 1875, at 8 o'clock.

William C. Bryant,
William H. Wickham,
August Belmont,
E. L. Godkin,
W. Butler Duncan,
William M. Evarts,
Manton Marble,
James M. Brown,
Samuel L. M. Barlow,
Whitelaw Reid,
Edward Cooper,
Howard Potter,
Abram S. Hewitt,
Parke Godwin,
William D. Shipman,
C. A. Hand,
J. Evarts Tracy,
E. Randolph Robinson,
J. A. Stoutenburg,
John Kelly,
Peter B. Olney,
Alfred E. Lozier,
F. R. Coudert,
Sidney Webster,
Townsend Cox,
Charles D. Dickey,
Philip Speyer & Co.,
Algernon S. Sullivan,
John E. Johnson,
William Watson,
T. H. Fachiri,
C. H. Parmelee,
J. W. Slaughter,
J. H. Hollis,
Fielding, Gwinn & Co.,
Wate, Murphy & Co.,
Robert Tannahill & Co.,
G. V. N. Baldwin,
Philo T. Ruggles,
John Bryan,
T. J. Slaughter,
William Woodward, Jr.,
Louis H. Zerega & Co.,
March, Price & Co.,
Stuyvesant F. Morris,
Woolsey Johnson,
Lyttleton G. Garretson,
Hugh L. Cole,
John W. Greene,
William C. Whitney,
J. V. French,
Robert B. Roosevelt,
Daniel Kingsland,
Edwin R. Meade,
A. J. Vanderpoel,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
Charles A. Dana,
Erastus Brooks,
Edward Salomon,
C. H. Van Brunt,
Simon Sterne,
Richard Lathers,
Charles Donohue,
John Crosby Brown,
James Stuart,
William Watts Sherman,
David B. Williamson,
John T. Agnew,
C. F. Southmayd,
J. A. Beall,
Francis Lynde Stetson,
Charles Coudert, Jr.,
Charles D. Ingersoll,
Robert B. Minturn,
William S. Hascall,
Thomas R. Fisher,
F. F. Marbury,
L. L. Coudert,
William A. Hammond,
J. H. Coghill,
G. M. Speir,
Louis Elsberg,
Henry Bentz & Co.,
John L. Macaulay,
Walter & Krohn,
J. H. Hunt,
John C. Maximos,
Williams, Black & Co.,
A. J. Hackley,
James Brett,
J. C. Yates,
Lehman Bros.,
Von Gundell & Cyrus,
Leverich & Co.,
Ambrose Fachiri,
E. B. Powers,
James H. Skidmore,
James M. Ball,
J. R. Pay,
J. M. Carnochan,
William Muir,
O. S. K. Peck,
Willis S. Paine,
William Van Wyck,
J. Raymond Reynolds,
George W. Van Slyck,
Martin T. McMahon,
S. L. Gardner,
Robert C. Hutchings,
Henry H. Porter.

We are requested to state that citizens sympathizing with the movement may send their names to any of the newspapers publishing this call, so that they may be published from day to day until the meeting is held. Copies of the call will be found at the newspaper offices, Chamber of Commerce, Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Corn Exchange, and at the various clubs.

WASHINGTON.

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day appointed a subcommittee to prepare a bill providing for an increase to the present number of United States District and Circuit Judges and Justices of the United States Supreme Court, in accordance with the recommendations of the President in the last annual Message.

A CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS ON THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

A call will be issued to-morrow for a general caucus of the Republican members of the House, to be held on Saturday night, at 7:30, for the purpose of considering the present condition of affairs in the Southern States. The call will be issued in obedience to the request of the caucus of Southern Republican members held last night, and has been signed by about thirty members of the House.

THE STOWELL CASE.

The investigation into the alleged sale of a cadetship by Representative Stowell has failed to vindicate him from the charge, but the proof is far from sustaining the allegation. The facts thus far elicited are that Graham got $1,700 from the uncle of the cadet, Schoolcraft, on the pretense that it was to be used by Mr. Stowell for election purposes. It is proved that Graham was in debt to Stowell to the amount of $500, and notes and obligations showing that indebtedness were exhibited before the committee. It is proved that Stowell received $310, which was deposited to his credit by Graham. It is not proved that he received any more than that sum except by the statement of Graham, nor beyond the testimony of the same witness is it shown that Stowell knew of any money being paid for the cadetship. Stowell claims that the $310 was to apply in payment of Graham's indebtedness, and that $190 are still due. Graham claims that he paid Stowell $500 here in Washington, on another occasion, and Stowell denies that he received it. None of the documentary evidence is inconsistent with the statements of Stowell, and if he can convince the committee that Graham is not to be believed he will establish for himself a pretty clear defense against the charges which the committee are trying.

CUBA.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY—THE INSURGENTS TO BE CRUSHED.

HAVANA, Jan. 7—Four hundred soldiers arrived to-day from Spain.

The Colonial Minister at Madrid, in a telegraphic dispatch to Captain General Concha, says he hopes to be enabled to dispatch reinforcements in numbers sufficient to crush all the hopes of the insurgents, and announces that 1,000 men will sail from Cadiz on the 10th instant.

The Spaniards feel more secure, and gold has declined rapidly.

The navy is determined to sink any fillibustering craft which they may meet in Spanish waters, and not afford another opportunity for a Virginius muddle. The Cuban sympathizers say that the navy would not be very particular about measuring the distance, and sinking the ships even on the high seas.

The Spanish Republicans think that Alfonso will not last long, and that the Republican element of Spain will arm against the Alfonsists, and, in case they don't find themselves strong enough, unite with the Carlists, drive the Alfonso party out of power, and then again separate from the Carlists, and dispute the power with them as until now. The Alfonsists here ridicule this idea, but it comes from very good sources.

It is presumed that Concha will be recalled, and that Valmaseda will come back to Cuba as Captain General, he being a strong Alfonsist.

GERMANY.

THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

LONDON, Jan. 8—6 A. M.—The *Times* dispatch from Berlin says negotiations have been opened between the Berlin and Brunswick Governments with a view to the settlement of the Brunswick succession. There is little doubt that the Prussian dynasty will waive its claim, if the Crown Prince of Hanover consents to acknowledge the present Constitution of the Empire.

SPAIN.

POLICY OF KING ALFONSO.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that Alfonso declared to Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, that he would be as liberal and as little clerical in his policy as it is possible for a King of Spain to be.

KING ALFONSO LEAVES MARSEILLES TO-DAY.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—King Alfonso has arrived at Marseilles and embarked on the Navas de Tolosa. His departure is fixed for to-morrow morning.

The Numancia has not yet arrived at Marseilles.

WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest in the Mississippi Valley; it has fallen in the North-west, with winds shifting to south or east, increasing cloudiness, and rising temperature. The rainy weather in the Gulf States is now followed by partly cloudy weather; east to north winds and rain, sleet, or snow have prevailed in the Middle States, New-England, and the lower lake region. The Mississippi River at and below Cairo and the Ohio at Paducah have continued slowly rising, but the latter from Pittsburg to Louisville and the Cumberland at Nashville falling.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, higher barometer, slight changes in temperature, north-west to north-east winds, and partly cloudy weather will prevail.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, north to west winds, slight changes in temperature, higher barometer, and clear or clearing weather.

THE SARATOGA RAILROAD COMBINATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7.—A meeting of managers of railways concerned in the so-called Saratoga combination was held here to-day, having been called by the Western Board of Railroad Commissioners, with a view to settling certain differences which have arisen between a number of the roads competing for through Eastern and Cincinnati business. Only representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad branches were present, neither the Michigan Central nor the Michigan Southern representatives attending. The result of the meeting is believed to be a failure to settle the troubles, and it adjourned to meet in Cleveland Jan. 20.

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

TWELVE JURORS OBTAINED.

PROBABILITY THAT THE NUMBER WILL BE REDUCED BY CHALLENGE OR OTHERWISE TO-DAY, AND INDICATIONS THAT THE JURY WILL BE MADE COMPLETE AND FINAL.

On Wednesday, as fully detailed in THE TIMES of yesterday, the Tilton-Beecher trial concluded for that day with the selection of five jurymen, Charles B. Wessman, Henry Thyer, Irad Downs, George Hull, and Austin Packard. On Tuesday, Louis H. Robinson, Griffin B. Halstead, and Stephen Lewis, had been approved of, so that eight jurymen were in place yesterday morning. At the close of Wednesday's proceedings, Mr. Joseph H. Burrill's fitness for a juryman had pretty much occupied Mr. Beach's attention during the last hour, Mr. Burrill quite cleverly hedging around his definition of an impression, and unable exactly to state how he went to work to divest himself of an impression. Judge Neilson was promptly on the bench some minutes before 11 o'clock, Mr. Morris, for the plaintiff, appearing immediately after; then came Mr. Hill, Mr. Shearman, Mr. Evarts, then Mr. Pryor, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Pearsall, and finally Mr. Tilton. The array of counsel was somewhat diminished, Mr. Tracy, for Mr. Beecher, being absent. A very few minutes after 11 o'clock the court was opened. Mr. Burrill was, no doubt, very much relieved, a *tête-à-tête* with Mr. Beach evidently not being eagerly sought for by him, for after a few questions from Mr. Beach and from Mr. Evarts, with some mild skirmishing, Mr. Evarts thinking he was a good juror and Mr. Beach the opposite, and some exceptions having been taken, on Judge Neilson's stating that he did not think it fair to both sides that he (Burrill) should be accepted, the juror was put aside, and evidently went on his way rejoicing. The matter of Louis H. Robinson, accepted as a juryman on Tuesday, and his fitness to act in the case, was now brought forward, Messrs. Evarts and Morris participating. Various witnesses were sworn, who stated that Mr. Robinson had not only argued the matter, but had had decided opinions in regard to the case now in court. It became quite evident that Mr. Robinson on a certain occasion had been even emphatic. Questioned in regard to this, the juror admitted that under what was an aggression he had retorted. It seemed even that Mr. Robinson had casually talked over the matter, but "argumentatively" only. Mr. Robinson was instructed to stand aside by the court, the defense taking, through Mr. Shearman, no less than four exceptions. Some little appearance of a legal skirmish was manifested at this stage of the proceedings, and a smart cross-firing took place, but just as the clock struck 12 the tendency to bicker over Mr. Robinson was discontinued. Another interlude here took place in regard to the status of Mr. Stephen Lewis, another of the jurymen selected on Tuesday. One cannot help mentioning here how universal all over the wide extent of this country has been the controversy in regard to the contestants in this case, and that it would be hardly natural to suppose that Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J., where Mr. Lewis carries on the occupation of a baker, should not talk—perhaps wrangle—over the scandal suit. Some friends, comrades, or customers of Mr. Lewis residing in Bricksburg had telegraphed yesterday evening to the counsel for the plaintiff that, quite contrary to Mr. Lewis' assertion, he had, like Mr. Robinson, argued the Beecher and Tilton matter, and even at length, and had, more than that, manifested temper at times with his neighbors about it. Mr. Evarts tried, somewhat amusingly, to get from Mr. Lewis how far this warmth might have gone, intimating that he might have been "mad—generally mad"—the court even suggesting the word "vexed," as indicative of Mr. Lewis' disposition. Some rather desultory talk took place here over Mr. Lewis' exact condition of mind and measure of irascibility and some fine distinctions were drawn, perhaps explanatory of the nature of quarrels in small country towns, when people gather round the stove in Winter-time. Some rather pointed questions put to Mr. Lewis by the distinguished leader for the plaintiff brought out from Mr. Evarts the quite sharp remark "that the counsel had no right to put both the question and the answer," which this gentleman presently supplemented by recalling to Mr. Beach the advantages of having "the last word." Mr. Lewis endeavoring to somewhat make himself understood, was shortly brought up by Mr. Beach "a as witness making an argument," the Judge modifying, however, Mr. Lewis' position by declaring it to be "an explanation." Just here Mr. Evarts displayed, for a few moments, his fine power of language, and the gallery, unused to such a brilliant effort, must needs applaud. Instantly Mr. Shearman called the attention of the Judge to the applause, earnestly insisting that it should never be allowed under any circumstances. This episode ended, Mr. Lewis was instructed by the court to stand aside, and was dismissed, exceptions being taken by the defense. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach had a merry laugh together, though they must have remembered that of the eight good men elected after a day and a half's hard work two men had just been taken off the list, and that the labor was to commence over again. At last the search for more jurymen from the panel began, Mr. Christopher Fitter being called, who was carefully examined by Mr. Fullerton, and accepted by both sides. Mr. Fitter seemed to be a sensible man, and fully aware of the responsibility of a juryman. At 12:55 the court adjourned, to open again at 1:45. Precisely at 2 o'clock the afternoon session commenced. In the morning Mr. Beach had the examination of the jurors; in the afternoon this task devolved on Mr. Pryor, Mr. Evarts acting all day for the defense. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Fullerton did not come into court.

The reiteration of the stereotyped phrases, "Have you heard anything about this controversy?" or "Would the opinion or impression you have received be likely to require evidence for its removal?" when addressed to the interminable jurors, lost, with Mr. Pryor's interpretation, somewhat of its monotony. There is apparently nothing very aggressive about Mr. Pryor. Some two jurors had formed opinions, and were pleasantly dismissed, when Samuel Flete was accepted. Mr. Flete had only read the head lines in the newspaper accounts. Mr. A. R. Case, having been very patiently examined by Mr. Pryor, was also accepted by both sides. Mr. Case seemed to be an excellent person as a juror. Mr. Whelan was next accepted, the following questions having been put to him by Mr. Pryor, as Mr. Whelan was a Catholic: "Do you think that Christianity has anything to do with this question?" Mr. Whelan replying, "I do not;" and by Mr. Beach, "Nor that the fall of a single Christian minister might affect it?" Mr. Whelan answering, "I do not." Mr. Whelan makes, with Mr. Fitter, the second Catholic on the jury. Thirteen more jurors were called by Mr. Pryor, all of whom were blanks, when Mr. William H. Davis was accepted. Eleven jurymen had now been found. Would the twelfth be forthcoming in the afternoon? Mr. Edward Blunt was called and accepted just at 3:40, and the jury was apparently completed. In all sixty names had been answered from the panel—fourteen accepted, two of whom had been dismissed. This was a more rapid selection than had ever been expected. But there will come other siftings, and it is highly probable that, subjected as all the jurymen are to peremptory challenge without cause on either side, some of these twelve will be ousted. If, as it was stated in the court by the plaintiff's lawyers, the counsel for the defense have carefully examined all the names of the jury on the panel, the friends of Mr. Tilton are, it seems, equally on the *qui vive* for delinquents in the jury box. If by the afternoon of to-day, the jury be positively determined on, it may be looked upon as an earnest desire on both sides to commence the graver phases of the trial. In adjourning, Judge Neilson addressed the jury in regard to the solemn duty they had to perform, and the fourth day of the trial was concluded. Prepared, however, for emergencies, a large number of jurors will be in attendance to-day. Taking all together, yesterday's proceedings presented but few incidents. The attendance was quite as large as on the preceding days.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court having assembled yesterday morning, the examination of Mr. Joseph H. Burrill was resumed.

Mr. Beach—It was intimated last evening, if your Honor please, by Mr. Evarts that your Honor should indicate your opinion in regard to the competency of this juror this morning.

The Court—I was about to ask counsel if he wished to examine.

Mr. Beach—I was about to suggest that I think the more orderly and proper course would be for the examination of this witness to finish.

The Court to Mr. Evarts—Do you wish to examine the juror?

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will remember that when my learned friend closed last evening, your Honor intimated that you would look over the examination of this juror. I will take your Honor's direction as to whether your Honor is ready to dispose of the matter.

The Court—You will examine, if you think proper to do so.

Mr. Evarts to the witness—You have been asked in regard to your opinion in this case, whether you have one, whether you have formed an opinion in this case, and I have understood you to say that you have not formed an opinion? A.—I said that I have previously, but I have not at the present.

Q.—I understood you to say that you had had impressions made upon you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you mean to say that you have now formed an opinion in this case—that is another matter—have you formed an opinion in this case? A.—I have not formed a settled opinion; I have not.

Q.—Then I have understood you to say that you have had, in your reading from time to time of different parts of this published matter, had different impressions upon it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, your impression concerning this case at the present time—is it one that affects your judgment concerning the guilt or innocence of the defendant here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you without bias or leaning either one way or the other as to the guilt or innocence of this defendant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have considered the matter deliberately in that point of view? A.—I have.

Q.—And you say to the court that you have no opinion one way or the other concerning the guilt or innocence of this defendant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We suppose he is a good juror.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—I understood you to say yesterday that you had now an impression which you had formed in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher; did I understand you correctly? A.—Will you allow me to tell you—

Q.—No, Sir; I want you to answer my question. A.—The impression does not affect the direct guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher; it does not.

Q.—It does not affect the direct guilt or innocence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I was asking you as to what you stated yesterday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were these questions put to you yesterday, (reading a number of questions that were put on the previous day;) did you so testify? A.—That is as I understand it there; I did not, not as I understand your reading.

Q.—The question is not as to your understanding of it. The question is whether you testified in the way I have read? A.—I cannot tell you how that was. I am sure about the report—it was not as I understood it.

Mr. Beach—I do not think, if your Honor please, it would be either necessary or admissible for me to pursue the examination of this witness in regard to the statements he made upon this subject.

THE CHALLENGE SUSTAINED.

The Court—I do not think it is necessary. I have looked over the notes. I think it is my duty to say that the challenge to the favor must be sustained. The juror tells us at one stage of the examination that he has formed an opinion; at another stage, he has an impression; at another, that he has that impression still; he afterward qualifies that, and I really think it is due to both parties that the juror should stand aside.

Mr. Evarts—Do I understand, your Honor, that the challenge for principal cause is not sustained?

The Court—Not sustained.

Mr. Evarts—We will ask that in future our friends will discriminate their challenges. We take an exception to the ruling of your Honor.

THE JUROR ROBINSON REJECTED.

The Court—Is there anything further about Mr. Robinson?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Proceed now.

Alderman Stewart Rowley was called upon this point, and was examined as follows:

By Mr. Morris—You are one of the Aldermen and Supervisors of the City of Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir; of the Seventh Ward.

Q.—Are you acquainted with L. H. Robinson?

Mr. Hill—There is no challenge before the court.

The Court—There is.

Mr. Hill—Which challenge? It has not been stated.

Mr. Morris—Oh, yes, it has.

Mr. Hill—Which challenge is it on? Is it for principal cause or as to favor?

Mr. Evarts—I think we are entitled to know that.

Mr. Beach—I do not think they are entitled to it after we have sworn one witness upon the subject.

Mr. Hill—Does your Honor say that they may not specify the challenge upon which they will challenge this witness?

The Court—On Mr. Evarts' suggestion, that will be done hereafter.

Mr. Evarts—We have a right to ask what is the kind of challenge—whether it does include both?

Mr. Beach—Under the arrangement made between counsel it does include both.

Mr. Morris (to the witness)—My question was, whether you were acquainted with Mr. Robinson? A.—I am.

THE JUROR EXPRESSED OPINIONS.

Q.—Have you at any time heard him express an opinion as to the truth or falsity of the charge we are now trying against Mr. Beecher? A.—I have.

Q.—Was that a decided opinion? A.—I considered it so.

Mr. Evarts—Where was this? A.—In my office, corner of Fulton and Raymond streets.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Real estate broker.

Q.—And when was it? A.—At various times ever since the commencement of the talk about this matter.

Q.—Was the conversation other than casual that arose between you? A.—That was all. It was discussion upon the question, as upon any public topic.

Q.—You neither of you had any interest in the matter except as citizens? A.—I had not, and I presume he had not.

Q.—You talked about the matter as it was then in the papers? A.—We commented upon whatever appeared from time to time.

Q.—And you expressed opinions also. A.—I did; yes, Sir.

Q.—And which of you began the matter? A.—I think at times I began it, and at times he began it. I presume, though, that I began it oftener than he did.

Q.—And, of course, you made no memoranda about the matter? A.—I never wrote a word about it.

Q.—And nothing occurred at any of these times to make any special impression upon either of you, I suppose? A.—Well, I think that the nature of our conversation would make an impression upon either of us—I do.

Q.—You mean that there was a difference of opinion between you that was likely to be thought of? A.—There was.

Mr. Beach—A single question, if you please. Were these opinions that were expressed by Mr. Robinson, any of them, expressed after your opinion had been announced to him? A.—They were.

Q.—Will you please indicate what was the earnestness and decision on the part of Mr. Robinson with which these opinions were uttered? A.—I do not know that I understand you exactly.

Q.—How decidedly or emphatically were they expressed? A.—Mr. Robinson, when he is interested in a question, always expresses himself very decidedly and very positively and with a great deal of force, and perhaps I am given to the same failing, and I think any conversation whatever between us two, where we were opposed on the question, would make an impression upon both of us.

Q.—Was this the case in these conversations? A.—It was, Sir; it made an impression upon me, at least, whatever it did on him.

ANOTHER WITNESS WHO HEARD MR. ROBINSON EXPRESS AN OPINION.

Eugene D. Berri was called, sworn, and examined on this point.

Mr. Morris—You are in the carpet business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Louis H. Robinson? A.—I am.

Q.—Have you at any time heard him express an opinion with reference to the truth or falsity of the charge made against Mr. Beecher? A.—I have.

Q.—And did that opinion appear to be a decided opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell about when it was? A.—That I cannot do.

Mr. Beach—Then, about what time? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Within a year? A.—Within a year; yes, Sir.

Q.—And can you limit the time to a shorter space? A.—Well, Sir, if you will allow me. I did not expect to be called here, and I did not know Mr. Robinson would be called as a juror, so I had not fixed the thing on my mind until I saw him in his seat as a juror.

By the Court—Was it previous to or after the publication of some of the statements in this matter? A.—It was after some of the statements.

By the Court—After they had been published? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Did you hear him express his opinion upon more than one occasion? A.—I could not say. I know I heard it once. I could not say whether more.

Mr. Evarts—Berri, is that your name, or Berri, (pronouncing it according to the French sound of the vowels?) A.—It is pronounced either way. Anglacized, it would be as you stated it first.

Q.—Mr. Berri, did you fix the time when this conversation occurred? A.—No, Sir, I had no reason to.

Q.—It was not very recently, then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it not as early as midsummer, at least? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

Q.—And how did it occur, and where were you with Mr. Robinson—what brought you together? A.—Well, we met frequently on the avenue, going down, walking down in the morning—may be going up, and it was in one of these meetings, I think, that it occurred.

Q.—And was it in reference to some publication then newly made, about which you talked? A.—No, Sir—general opinion.

Q.—What made an impression on your mind; you do not remember, except that you talked with him about this matter, do you? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Robinson is a very positive man.

Q.—And you also? A.—Well, I try to be.

Q.—It is proper that you should be—and except this casual talk in the street, you have no knowledge of anything whatever? A.—No, Sir.

WHAT MR. B. F. CLAYTON KNOWS.

B. F. Clayton called and sworn, and examined by Mr. Beach.

Q.—You reside in this city? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you lived here? A.—Sixteen years.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Robinson, the juryman spoken of? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Five or six years.

Q.—Have you heard him express any opinion in regard to the charges of adultery against Mr. Beecher in this case? A.—I have.

Q.—Upon more than one occasion? A.—I think only one.

Q.—About when was that? A.—I think that was early in the Summer.

Q.—Where was it? A.—At my office.

Q.—How did the conversation in which the opinion was expressed happen to arise? A.—I don't recollect the particular circumstances, only that he was there, and the subject was casually mentioned.

Q.—Do you remember at which stage of the publications in regard to this subject it occurred? A.—My recollection is it was during the pendency of the investigation before the committee.

Q.—And after that investigation had proceeded to some extent? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the length of the conversation between you? A.—It was only a few minutes; it was not extended.

THE OPINION WAS ON THE MERITS.

Q.—Was the expression of opinion upon the general merits of the charges? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Can you give us an idea as to the decision and emphasis of that opinion? A.—Nothing more than it was unequivocal.

Q.—Was that expression of opinion by Mr. Robinson before or after you had expressed an opinion yourself upon the subject, if you did express any? A.—I could not say as to that; the conversation was very short; only a few moments.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—Did you express an opinion? A.—I did, I think, Sir.

Q.—That was about all there was of it, wasn't it? A.—That's about all; we didn't discuss the merits.

Francis Swift was called by Mr. Beach, but Mr. Swift was not present. The crier called Mr. Swift, but receiving no response, said, *sotto voce*, "Swift is very slow," which drew forth a smothered laugh in the vicinity of the bench.

Mr. Beach called J. R. Alliden, and he also failed to appear. Mr. Beach said: "That closes our testimony."

The Court—Mr. Evarts, do you wish to be heard upon this question?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, your Honor, I propose to examine Mr. Robinson.

MR. ROBINSON RECALLED.

Louis H. Robinson called to the stand by Mr. Evarts. Q.—You have heard these gentlemen who have testified here?

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—We have another witness whom we have overlooked—Mr. Andrew J. Decker.

WHAT MR. ANDREW J. DECKER SAYS.

Mr. Andrew J. Decker was called, and Mr. Robinson was requested to step aside.

Mr. Morris examined Mr. Decker. Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Robinson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—About six years, I suppose.

Q.—Have you at any time heard him express an opinion with reference to the charges made against Mr. Beecher? A.—I heard him in a very animated discussion one day with another gentleman. He was arguing upon one side very earnestly, as well as the other gentleman, and my impression is that he had an opinion in regard to the guilt of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—About when was that? A.—It was after the second Tilton exposé.

Q.—Did he express at that time an opinion—his belief? A.—I don't remember a word that was said in the argument. I didn't pay any particular attention to it, but I know they talked very earnestly, as he always does upon everything almost, and I concluded from what he did say that he was expressing very much.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Examined by Mr. Evarts:

Q.—What is your business? A.—Buying and selling real estate on my own account.

Q.—That brought you in connection with Mr. Robinson? A.—Not this time.

Q.—How did this conversation occur between you at that time? A.—It didn't occur between us. We met there by accident, by chance, as we often do in different places.

Q.—Where was it? A.—No. 520 DeKalb avenue. It is the real estate office of Garrett Swift.

Q.—There were a number of people there? A.—Yes, several.

Q.—Was it just after Mr. Tilton's last statement came out? A.—Yes, I think within a day or two, because the other party said he had just read it the night before.

Q.—About that statement the talk was? A.—Yes, Sir, it commenced about that.

Q.—Did it go any further than talking about that statement? A.—Of course, we talked about the guilt or innocence of the parties.

Q.—No, I don't know that "of course" you did, that is for you to give us; do you remember? A.—No, Sir, I didn't wish to remember it; I didn't think it was worth remembering.

Q.—A mere casual conversation that made no impression on your mind? A.—I can't recollect a word that either of them said about it.

Mr. Beach—That is all.

MR. ROBINSON AGAIN RECALLED.

Louis H. Robinson again called to the stand and examined by Mr. Evarts. Q.—Now you have heard Mr. Decker, in addition to the other witnesses; have you any recollection about this conversation or any of them? A.—I have a very distinct recollection of that conversation between us, as stated by Mr. Flinn. It had entirely passed out of my mind till I heard his testimony yesterday.

Q.—Do you remember that Mr. Decker was present? A.—I do.

MR. ROBINSON EXPLAINS.

Q.—What have you to say about that conversation? A.—I called on Mr. Swift to leave him a diagram of some property, according to agreement, and these gentlemen were in the office. The conversation was commenced while I was there in conversation with Mr. Swift. Mr. Flinn was very vehement, as he always is, and Mr. Decker and I took up the argument against him, and I had said but a very few words when he said that I told a falsehood, and if there is anything in the world that affects me any more than that, I don't know what it is, and I felt to retort by provoking him, more out of mischief than anything else.

Q.—That was all there was of it? A.—That was about all of it.

Q.—Didn't come to blows? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have said that you had conversations with various persons, and expressed opinions so and so to draw out others? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was this conversation of that nature? A.—Well, it was that expression, and I retaliated.

Q.—After he told you you lied, then you became personal? A.—It was not a lie direct, but in a way that was very decided.

Q.—Have you conversed with Mr. Rowley? A.—I have frequently talked with Mr. Rowley in his house, and, as I stated in my first examination, I haven't been able to have a connected reading upon the proceedings in this matter, and being of an inquisitive mind, I wished to learn what I lacked in my own information; the conversations were to elicit an opinion of those I talked with.

Q.—You have heard all this now, and what do you now say as to your being free from opinion on one side or the other of this matter? A.—I can't state any different than what I have already stated; but I would far prefer not to sit upon this jury. Could I have formed a conscientious excuse in the beginning, I most assuredly would have done it.

Mr. Evarts—We think he is a good juryman.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BEACH.

Mr. Beach—I propose to ask a question.

Q.—You speak of this interview with Mr. Flinn; it originated, I think you said, while you was in conversation with the proprietor of the office in which you were? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Flinn was somewhat excited, I understand you to say, before you mingled in the conversation? A.—Yes; he was apparently very earnest.

Q.—And expressed his opinion upon the guilt of the accused? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you became connected with the conversation? A.—Yes; I made some casual remark.

Q.—Did you express any opinion upon the merits of this matter in that conversation. A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Do you mean to deny the assertion of Flinn that you did? A.—Well, I mean this: whatever I said—

Q.—I will get at your opinion in a moment. Did you at that occasion express an opinion upon the merits of this controversy? A.—I can't call it an opinion. I can't denominate it an opinion.

Q.—Did you express your views upon the merits of the controversy? A.—I might have remarked—

Mr. Beach—I don't want your remark. Did you upon that occasion express any views as to the merits of this controversy? A.—I can't say they were my views.

Q.—I didn't ask if they were your views. I asked, did you express any views? A.—I don't recollect what they were.

Q.—I don't ask you that. You say this was a conversation, and Mr. Flinn expressed his views? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your views were expressed for the purpose of drawing him out? A.—It was to elicit what further he had to offer.

Q.—And that, I understand you to say to Mr. Evarts, was done in a mischievous manner? A.—After he had cast that intimation upon me.

Q.—That mischievous spirit don't exist now, I suppose? A.—No, Sir.

HE EXPRESSED AN ARGUMENTATIVE OPINION.

Q.—Another gentleman, Alderman Rowley, has sworn that you have on various occasions expressed very decided opinions in regard to this controversy. Is that correct? A.—Will I not be allowed to show the manner in which I expressed those opinions?

Q.—You will have an opportunity to do that. A.—It was in opposition to him.

Q.—Will you not answer my direct question? Alderman Rowley says you expressed an opinion. A.—Argumentatively, I did, Sir.

Q.—That is, after you told your opinion on one occasion you got argumentative to draw him out. Was it not that, Sir? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is your age? A.—Fifty-six last March.

Mr. Evarts—These conversations were had at different stages with Alderman Rowley? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when he expressed an opinion, as I suppose he did, did you ask his reasons, or renew the matter with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that was the entire controversy? A.—That was the entire controversy.

MR. EVARTS OPPOSES THE CHALLENGE.

Mr. Evarts—I understand this juryman to occupy the same position now as at first. It was understood that he had talked about this matter at different stages to various people, and had expressed opinions in those conversations of the nature, extent, and purpose that he indicated, and the result of it all was that he had never expressed an opinion, that is, formed or expressed an opinion that was a conclusion of his own mind, concerning the merits of the case, but probably about this statement or that statement—this man or that man—about Tilton or Moulton or Beecher, as it might be. Now, if, besides having the examination of the party proposed as a juror in regard to his integrity and conscience on the subject, we are to have evidence adduced about casual conversations upon different matters connected with it, we will see at once that we are getting into a region where there will be no security or definiteness whatever. Of course, people will talk and statements are made to provoke an answer, but the parties will not remember the language or side or position that was taken by them in such arguments.

THE JUROR MUST STAND ASIDE.

Judge Neilson—I think the juror must stand aside, under all the statements.

Mr. Evarts—What are the facts? Is it for principal cause or not? Is it for having expressed an opinion?

Judge Neilson—I think it is on the ground of principal cause.

Mr. Evarts—We except.

Mr. Beach—It was on the challenge both for favor and for principal cause.

Mr. Evarts—We should know which is sustained. I understand it was decided the challenge was for principal cause.

Judge Neilson—Both challenges, by consent of counsel, were made.

Mr. Evarts—It does not follow that both challenges, are sustained.

Mr. Beach—There was but one challenge.

Mr. Shearman—We desire several separate exceptions. We except, first, that your Honor declines to state whether this challenge was sustained for principal cause or for favor. We except, secondly, if your Honor sustains the challenge on the ground of principal cause, for the reason that upon that ground it is not sustained. We except, thirdly, if your Honor sustains the challenge for favor, upon the ground that after a juror has been impaneled and taken his seat and another juror called and examined, it is not in your Honor's power to admit a challenge to the favor. And we except, finally, upon the ground that this challenge cannot be sustained upon principal cause, or to the favor, and cannot be considered upon any other ground but fraud in the juror; that you have not passed upon, and we except upon the ground that no such proof has been produced.

Judge Neilson—In my judgment, if a juror upon being examined declares that he has not formed or expressed any opinion, though being of an inquiring turn of mind, he has made inquiries and argued the question with his neighbors, if he is received upon the jury it is competent afterward, before the jury is finally impaneled, to inquire into that question as a question of fraud; and no juror by the expression of an opinion untruly can get upon the jury and remain there. You can take the exceptions.

ANOTHER JUROR CHALLENGED.

Mr. Morris—I was going to speak to my associates as to whether after having examined these four witnesses who have not been impeached, and whose testimony is clear and explicit, whether it is not proper we should take some action in reference to this juror.

Judge Neilson—I decline to take any action.

Mr. Morris—We ask to renew a challenge in reference to another juror upon the same ground. Now, we ask to call witnesses upon the same challenge as to another juror who has passed an examination. I will state to your Honor that we have been to the trouble of getting witnesses here from a distance of some fifty or sixty miles in the country.

Judge Neilson—It is proper that I should inquire whether this matter came to your knowledge since the jury was impaneled.

Mr. Morris—Precisely. I will state this to the court that we knew not a single name upon this panel until we came into court. I knew not one who was to be upon the panel.

Judge Neilson—My inquiry was whether this matter you purpose now to inquire into came to your knowledge since the juror took his seat.

Mr. Morris—Certainly, Sir, certainly.

Mr. Morris intimated, at the request of Mr. Tracy, that the juror they objected to was Mr. Stephen Lewis.

WHAT MR. R. J. TICKNOR HEARD MR. LEWIS SAY.

R. J. Ticknor was then called as a witness.

The Court—Is this your witness?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, we do not intend to delay your Honor, but we object, as we did in Mr. Robinson's case. Your honor notes our objection.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—We ask whether the ground be stated—whether for principal cause or for favor.

Mr. Morris—We think it is not necessary.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we take exception, and also in the case of Mr. Lewis, as to which ground of challenge.

The Court—I think they should specify which ground of challenge has been taken.

Judge Fullerton—But, if your Honor please, it is in your Honor's power to exercise this discretion as to whether the court has not been imposed upon. Your Honor ought to see it that no improper juror gets into that panel.

Mr. Evarts—Whenever the court proceeds of its own motion we shall not propose to interfere.

Judge Fullerton—That is all very well, but my observation was made properly. I say the court has this inherent power.

The Court—I have the inherent power, and when this juror was examined both challenges were in band. We regard it so now.

Mr. Morris then proceeded to examine Mr. Ticknor.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Bricksburg, N. J.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Painter and paper-hanger.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Stephen Lewis? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Five or six years.

Q.—Have you at any time heard him express—

Mr. Shearman—Excuse me. What was that question?

Mr. Morris—I did not finish the question.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we won't have any leading questions.

HE HEARD MR. LEWIS EXPRESS AN OPINION.

Mr. Morris (to witness)—Have you at any time heard Mr. Lewis express an opinion as to the truth or falsity of the charge against Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

Mr. Shearman—One moment. Do not take that answer. We object upon the same ground, that this question cannot be asked until Mr. Lewis is placed on the stand.

The Court—I decline to apply that technical rule.

Mr. Morris (to witness)—About when was it that you heard him express that opinion? A.—I heard him on several occasions.

Q.—How recently did he express it? A.—Some two or three days before New Year's Day.

Q.—Between Christmas and New Year's Day the last time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About how many times have you heard him express his opinion in reference to the truth or falsity of the charges? A.—About five or six times.

Q.—Were their nature decided or otherwise? A.—Well, he was always decided as a champion for Mr. Beecher.

MR. LEWIS DECIDED AND POSITIVE.

The Court—Don't answer that question.

Witness—He was always decided and positive.

Mr. Morris—Did he argue the question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whereabouts were these opinions expressed? A.—At Mr. Lewis' own store, in Bricksburg, N. J.

Q.—About how far is that from here? A.—About fifty miles.

Q.—You sent me a telegram yesterday stating these facts? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was your attention drawn to the matter? A.—By the newspapers, and our citizens spoke of this case.

Mr. Morris—That is all. (Witness was leaving the stand.)

The Court—Wait a moment.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Ticknor, have you a shop of your own? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how long have you lived there? A.—A little over eight years.

Q.—What acquaintance have you with Mr. Lewis? A.—I see him sometimes—three or four times a day.

Q.—At his shop or yours? A.—At his shop.

Q.—You mean you go there to the baker's? A.—Well, the citizens drop in in the evening to pass away an hour or two.

Q.—All of you talk there about this case more or less? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anybody down there that has not talked about the Beecher case? A.—It was the general conversation.

Q.—Can you name any one that has not talked about the Beecher case? A.—I guess there is a great many that I never heard.

Q.—Do you know any man that has not talked about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That has not talked with you? A.—Well, there were several I never heard say anything.

Q.—Did you have any reason to think that the juror has not talked with somebody else on the subject? A.—I cannot tell that.

Q.—Did you ever have any occasion to talk with Mr. Lewis on this subject in a casual way? A.—No more than I would with anybody else.

Q.—Is there any other conversation than this of which you remember the circumstances of what was said. I do not mean you should repeat what was said, except in a general way; Mr. Lewis took part in the conversation and you expressed opinions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the other people expressed opinions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, this last time you say was between Christmas and New Year's Day? A.—Somewhere about that time.

Q.—You are sure it was between Christmas and New Year's Day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did that occur? A.—In Mr. Lewis' store.

Q.—Was anybody there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—Mr. Freeland, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Taylor, and myself.

Q.—Was the conversation induced by any particular occurrences that had just then arisen? A.—The subject was brought up in reference to the newspaper report.

Q.—You did not then know that Mr. Lewis was summoned on the jury? A.—No.

Q.—Did all of you express opinions then? A.—I don't think we all did.

Q.—You might, I suppose, have all taken a hand in the conversation? A.—A general conversation took place.

Q.—You don't remember how many persons expressed an opinion? A.—Mr. Lewis and myself took part in it.

Q.—Had you a general opinion on one side or the other? A.—Not all the time.

THE DURATION OF THE CONVERSATION.

Q.—How long was this conversation which took place between Christmas and New Year's Day? A.—I suppose it was three-quarters of an hour or an hour.

Q.—What time of the day was it? A.—In the evening.

Q.—You did not take all that time to speak about the Beecher case? A.—I suppose the Beecher case was spoken of about thirty minutes.

Q.—What became of the other quarter of an hour? A.—It was taken up in general conversation.

Q.—There was no excitement between you? A.—I thought Mr. Lewis was quite excited.

Q.—Were you? A.—No; not until he referred to other matters.

Q.—What really related to the case did not disturb you? A.—No.

Q.—At what stage of the half-hour's discussion did you get excited? A.—The latter part of it.

Q.—The last fifteen minutes? A.—For about the last three or four minutes.

Q.—When did he get excited? A.—About the middle of it.

NOT TILTON'S CHAMPION.

Q.—Have you been something of a champion of Tilton's side? A.—No.

Q.—You telegraphed this? A.—Yes.

Q.—To Mr. Morris? A.—Yes.

Q.—You volunteered therefore? A.—I did not volunteer. I did not suppose I should be sent for. I thought it an act of justice.

Mr. Evarts—I don't want to question your motives. How did you come to telegraph? A.—Persons came in and spoke to me. The citizens thought it was unjust to allow Mr. Lewis to sit on the jury.

Q.—And they put you forward? A.—Yes.

Q.—You did not expect to be called as a witness? A.—No.

Q.—Does any subpœna run over to New-Jersey?

Ex-Judge Morris—That is a legal question.

Judge Neilson—He came voluntarily.

The witness then retired.

WHAT MR. J. H. FREELAND HEARD MR. LEWIS SAY.

Mr. Freeland was next called, and examined by Ex-Judge Morris.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J.

A.—How long have you resided there? A.—About five years.

HE HEARD MR. LEWIS EXPRESS AN OPINION.

Q.—Have you heard Mr. Lewis express his opinion in reference to the merits of the charge against Mr. Beecher? A.—I have.

Q.—When was the last time? A.—I am very positive about that; it was the last night of the year 1874.

Q.—Was Mr. Ticknor present at the time? A.—He was.

Q.—Did you hear him express an opinion on other occasions? A.—Several times.

Q.—Will you state whether those opinions were of a positive nature? Q.—I had always judged so.

Q.—Did you know whether Mr. Lewis had been summoned as a juror at that time? A.—I did not.

Q.—Have you heard Mr. Lewis discuss this subject with his partner? A.—I have.

Q.—On more than one occasion? A.—On several occasions.

ANIMATED DISCUSSIONS.

Q.—What was the nature of these discussions, was it animated? A.—On some occasions they would be. On the night I speak of, it was a good deal animated.

Q.—Were the opinions expressed of a positive kind? A.—They were.

Q.—Did you know of the telegram being sent? A.—I did not.

Q.—You came here on request? A.—I did.

Q.—Mr. Ticknor spoke to you? A.—He came to my house.

Q.—Did he show you the telegram which he had received? A.—He did.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—When these matters came up in the newspapers you talked about them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You read everything? A.—Our people read about everything we could get hold of.

Q.—You talked about it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you take part in this conversation the last night of the year? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Were you of the company? A.—I was.

Q.—Who took part in the conversation? A.—The conversation was entirely between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Ticknor at that time.

Q.—Did they both get animated? A.—I would not say that I thought Ticknor was very much excited over it. He was, of course, excited after there was a thrust made at him in other matters.

Q.—A thrust, did you say? A.—Well, it was thrown in in regard to other parties.

Q.—That made him mad? A.—I can't say he was particularly mad.

Q.—Was he angry? A.—I don't know.

HE WAS A LITTLE VEXED.

Judge Neilson—Was he vexed? A.—He was a little vexed.

Mr. Evarts—But, placid.

Q.—How long did the discussion last? A.—I left before they finished it.

Q.—So, you don't know? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—This conversation was in the shop? A.—It was in the store.

Q.—Was that an interview of the customers? A.—No; Ticknor, myself, and some others were present.

Q.—It was not a social meeting? A.—No.

AFFIDAVIT SUBMITTED TO THE COURT.

Mr. Beach—I have an affidavit which I wish to submit to your Honor in regard to a witness who can testify on this subject, and we understand he is in court, and heard an opinion expressed by Mr. Lewis since he was sworn as a juryman. Your Honor will please look at the affidavit, and decide on the matter, supposing the witness cannot be secured to-day.

Mr. Evarts—We are entitled to see the affidavit.

His Honor—Do you wish any further witness in the matter?

Mr. Morris—We have none further present to-day.

MR. LEWIS RECALLED.

Mr. Lewis called to the stand. Examined by Mr. Evarts.

Q.—Mr. Tickor was in the habit of coming to your shop and discussing this matter? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, what have you to say on the subject? A.—I would like to tell my own story. Mr. Ticknor comes into my store and talks about everybody. If you want the talk, I can give it. He even talks about me. He came there that evening, and began to talk about the Beecher trial. He said the Beecher trial won't come off. I said to him: You don't know whether it will come off or not.

Mr. Beach—I would like to ask your Honor if this course is to be pursued?

Witness—I can't tell you—

Mr. Evarts—The witness does not give the conversation further than as to the opinion expressed.

Mr. Beach—If he gives the conversation, or any part of it, we are entitled to the whole of it. I make no objection to the course of inquiry. I wish it to be understood that we can pursue the examination of this witness.

His Honor—I don't know whether the counsel intends to pursue the examination into the conversation or not.

Mr. Evarts—The juryman is substantially impeached before your Honor. I put the witness on the stand and he gives his statement concerning the conversation at this interview.

His Honor—You will examine him.

Mr. Evarts—Excluding the opinions expressed.

Mr. Beach—I trust your Honor will not restrict the rule in the case to the witness giving us a part only of this conversation relating to this topic.

MR. LEWIS EXPLAINS.

The examination of Mr. Lewis was then commenced by Mr. Evarts.

Q.—Did you upon that occasion, the last day of the year, in your shop express any opinion upon the merits of this charge against Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever talked against either of the parties in this controversy? A.—Never.

Q.—Have you talked against either of the parties? Will you answer that question? A.—No, Sir; I never have.

Q.—You have talked, however, about this case? A.—Not on the merits of the case—I have not; no, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Leonard K. Cluff? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you in his presence, on or about the first day of this month, express any opinion or belief of your own in regard to Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Do you swear that you did not? A.—To Mr. Cluff?

Q.—Yes, Sir, in the presence of Leonard K. Cluff? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Do you swear that you did not? Answer my question. A.—I will. Do you mean as to guilt or innocence?

Q.—No, I do not mean the guilt. I do not put it in that form. Did you, I say, to that gentleman, on or about the time I mention, express any belief or opinion in regard to the innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I think that——

Q.—No, no. Just answer the question, yes or no. A.—I will answer it; as I have already said——

Q.—Will you stop a moment? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—It is your province to answer the questions directly which are put to you by counsel.

The Witness—I am desirous of answering the question.

HE NEVER EXPRESSED AN OPINION.

Mr. Beach—Well, I am endeavoring to get an answer to the question. Did you, I repeat, on the occasion I have mentioned, express to that gentleman any opinion or belief in regard to the innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Do you swear that you did not? A.—I have said that I did not.

Q.—Will you swear positively that you did not? A.—Not as I understand it I did not.

Q.—Do you understand my question? A.—I understand what you mean.

Q.—Well, then, I want you to answer my question. A.—I have answered it.

Q.—But you have not. Will you swear positively that you did not? The question I put to you was whether, upon the occasion to which I referred, you expressed any opinion of your own in regard to the innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—No belief, no statement, that I believe.

Q.—No opinion or belief? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You swear positively you did not? A.—I do.

Q.—I asked you whether you expressed any opinion or belief in regard to the innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I have answered that.

Q.—Answer it now. A.—Opinion or belief?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I did not.

Q.—Have you not had repeated discussions upon this subject with your partner? A.—My partner has discussed it a great deal.

HE DID NOT DISCUSS THE MERITS OF THE CASE.

Q.—Have you not held discussion with him? A.—Not as to the merits of the case, I have not. I have discussed with him.

Q.—Have you had discussions as to whether or not Mr. Beecher was innocent? A.—Yes, Sir. I have had discussions in regard to the case.

Q.—Wait, wait. A.—Go on. I do not know whether it is proper for me to answer that question.

Q.—I understand you to say that you have had discussion with your partner in regard to the innocence of Mr. Beecher? Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many times? A.—I could not tell. Occasionally, once in a week or two.

Q.—For what period—from the commencement of this trouble? A.—I made up my mind not to argue with him.

Q.—You and your partner were of different opinions upon this subject? A.—Yes, Sir; on some parts of it.

Q.—Were you of different opinions upon the subject of the innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I have not formed an opinion.

Q.—I did not ask you whether you had formed an opinion. There was a difference between you? A.—Yes, Sir; but not on the merits of the guilt of the parties.

Q.—Did you not say that you had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the parties. A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I wish the stenographer would read the last three or four answers of the witness.

The official stenographer then read from his notes the evidence of the witness.

THE POINTS ON WHICH THEY DIFFERED.

Q.—Will you state upon what points you differed? A.—There were points which he would bring up.

Q.—I want to know upon what subject you differed. A.—I was trying to tell you.

Q.—Can you mention any subject upon which you and your partner differed other than as to the innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—The difference of opinion.

Q.—Will you please answer that question? A.—I want to answer the question. When my partner said certain parties were guilty, I always argued that he did not know whether they were or not.

Mr. Beach—I would like to ask your Honor if I am to be compelled to submit to have answers like this forced upon me?

The Court—The witness must answer the question.

Q.—Will you answer now my question—can you mention any subject connected with this controversy upon which you and your partner differed, except that of the innocence of Mr. Beecher?

The Court—Say yes or no.

The Witness—I do not understand it. The question you asked was whether we differed on any point except as to the innocence or guilt?

Q.—Can you now mention any subject connected with the controversy upon which you differed in opinion except the question as to the innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I think so.

Q.—Well, what was it? A.—I think there was some talk about this affair—

Q.—I want to know what it was. I want you to mention it. What was the point upon which you differed?

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will, I think, very clearly perceive my object.

The Court—Let him answer the question.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—We are waiting? A.—And so be I.

The Court—Perhaps the witness does not remember your question.

NOT CLEAR OF COMPREHENSION.

The Witness—I am not very clear of comprehension to-day.

Mr. Beach—You are not very clear of comprehension to-day? A.—I do not think I am. I do not understand your question; if I did I would try to answer it.

Mr. Beach—I have exhausted my intelligence in the endeavor to make you understand it, and I will leave you.

Mr. Evarts—Is that all?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; that being the only side of the case where the counsel can make themselves understood to the jurors.

Mr. Evarts—When were you sworn as a juror? A.—My wife sent me the summons to Bricksburg.

Q.—When did you receive it? A.—Friday, I think, the first day of the month; Friday night, I think it was, and then again I had a letter from my wife Saturday morning saying it had been sent.

Q.—That was the first you knew about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—It was served at your residence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—On your examination you said you had not formed an opinion, but "I think I have understood this much, that I would presume every man innocent until he was proved guilty." Is that your present position about the matter? A.—Yes, Sir; on the merits of the case, that is the truth—whether he was guilty or not guilty.

Q.—As to you and your partner, was the point on that subject whether you knew enough to form an opinion? A.—Yes, Sir; it has been that subject; I have told him that I did not think he had any right to form an opinion, nor I either, till the case was tried.

Q.—Did your partner agree to that? A.—No, Sir.

HE NEVER FORMED OR EXPRESSED AN OPINION.

Q.—Now, Sir, have you formed or expressed an opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I have never formed or expressed any opinion that he was guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Beach—You have never formed or expressed any opinion as to his innocence? A.—No, Sir; I have seen nothing in the evidence that I could make up my mind that he was guilty.

Mr. Beach—That is not an answer to my question.

The Court—Let him explain; he has a right to do that.

Witness—My statement was that I had not made up my mind whether he was guilty or not guilty, and that I thought any one else had not any right. I argued that with my partner. He had made up his mind one way or the other.

Mr. Beach—Is this witness making an argument?

The Court—No; he is making an explanation.

MR. FREELAND RECALLED.

Mr. Beach—I would like to recall Mr. Freeland a moment.

Mr. G. H. Freeland was then recalled to the witness stand.

Mr. Evarts—Have they the right to recall this witness now?

Mr. Beach—The point is to recall this witness after the juryman has been heard to see if there is any change of recollection; which is exceedingly proper.

Mr. Evarts—I believe that it is a well-settled proposition that you cannot have the last say on the same side, but then I will recall our witness again.

The Court—The general rule is as stated by Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Beach—Not where witnesses primarily differ as to a question of impeachment or a false declaration. It is then the uniform practice to recall them, and let them, understanding the testimony of each one, refresh and perhaps rectify their recollections.

Mr. Evarts—I think not.

Mr. Beach—It was the constant practice of Judge Collis to let witnesses stand together upon the witness stand, and let them explain as between themselves, and there is eminent justice in it.

To the Witness—You have heard the testimony of Mr. Lewis in regard to the conversations about which you and others have spoken, will you please state whether or not your recollection has changed upon the question whether or not Mr. Lewis, upon the occasions to which you referred, expressed an opinion upon the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Evarts (quickly)—Don't answer; don't answer, Mr. Witness! To the Court—I object to that question, and will take your Honor's ruling upon it.

The Court—I think he may answer.

Mr. Evarts—We except.

The Witness—I am decided in my mind —

Mr. Beach—Yes or no? A.—Will you state the question again?

Question repeated. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It is not changed? A.—No, Sir.

The Court (to Mr. Beecher's counsel)—Do you wish to be heard on the question whether this juror ought to be asked to stand aside or not?

MR. EVARTS SUPPORTS THE INTEGRITY OF THE JUROR.

Mr. Evarts—In our judgment there can be, by possibility, no greater evidence of intelligence and integrity than this juryman has shown, and all the disparagement that has been brought against him in regard to discussions concerning the general subject of the Beecher Tilton case, or Tilton-Beecher trial, all ends precisely as it ended when he was examined by himself yesterday—that he had formed and expressed no opinion on the merits of the guilt or innocence of the defendant. He had only gone so far as to say that a man should be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty, and rebuked the rash judgments of those who ventured opinions without full evidence before them. [Applause.]

MR. SHEARMAN WANTS NO APPLAUSE.

Mr. Shearman—May it please your Honor, I rise at the first opportunity, when there is any applause on our side, to request that it may never be allowed under any circumstances. We wish to maintain, as we know your Honor does, the true dignity of a court of justice.

THE JUROR TO STAND ASIDE.

The Court—It will never be allowed with my consent, but we have this mass of jurymen not yet called and so many people that I am in a degree powerless. After the jurors are impaneled and the attendance in the court-room is less, I think I shall be found equal to the preservation of perfect order, and the removal of any person who may be guilty of a breach of propriety. My own firm conviction is that this juror should stand aside.

Mr. Hill—May we ask if this judgment is upon the principal cause?

The Court—It is to the favor and on the ground of the misapprehension or fraudulent intention to occupy a seat as a juror.

Mr. Hill—We except.

The Court—Now call a juror, Mr. Clerk.

Mr. Morris—I wish to have the name of a witness called for the purpose of moving an attachment, if he is not present. Will the Clerk please call the name of Robert Smith?

The name having been called, Mr. Smith was found to be present.

THE FIRST JUROR ACCEPTED YESTERDAY.

The Clerk then called, as the next juror, Christopher Filter, No. 5,777, who was examined as follows:

Mr. Fullerton—You are a resident of Brooklyn, I take it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What business are you engaged in? A.—Wood and willow ware.

Q.—Where? A.—No. 56 Fulton street.

Q.—You have heard of this Tilton-Beecher controversy, so-called? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Read a good deal upon the subject? A.—Yes, Sir, a good deal.

Q.—Read the newspapers and the statements of the parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you formed an opinion as to the merits of the controversy? A.—No, Sir, I don't think I have.

Q.—You ought to know better than any one else? A.—Well, I have no fixed opinion; no, Sir.

Q.—Have you never expressed any opinion? A.—Not seriously.

Q.—In what way did you express it, if at all? A.—I perhaps expressed myself both ways. I have talked a good deal on the subject.

Q.—Have you heard any controversies or discussions? A.—A good many.

Q.—Which side have you taken? A.—Sometimes one side and sometimes the other.

Q.—Have you in your mind any impression one way or the other in regard to it? A.—I have not; no, Sir.

Q.—Not even an impression? A.—I think really not in my mind.

Q.—Did not you believe anything that you read? A.—Well, I could not believe both sides. I did not know which to believe.

Q.—Did you believe either side? A.—I do not know that I have believed either side. I could not say that I did.

HE DID NOT BELIEVE EITHER SIDE.

Q.—I refer the matter to you—you know better than anybody else whether you believed either the one side or the other in this controversy, and what you have read as their statements? A.—I have not really believed either side.

Q.—Have you, in a measure, believed one side rather than the other? A.—I could not say that I did.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you have no belief one way or the other as to the merits of the controversy, that your mind is open and free to conviction? Is that so? A.—That is really so.

Q.—And you think you could go into the jury-box and render a verdict according to the evidence in this case entirely uninfluenced by what you have heard and what you have read upon this subject? A.—I should think so.

Q.—I want to know whether you do not feel, when you come to reflect upon this subject, that your mind leans either to one party or the other? A.—It does not; but I think that I should not serve on the jury on account of my talking a good deal about the case. I have read most everything about it, and I thought I should not serve.

Q.—Have you expressed opinions? A.—I have in a joking way, I think, many a time talked more, perhaps, than I ought to, but I have done it a great deal.

Q.—If you have only talked and expressed opinions jocosely, why do you think you ought not to serve, when you entertain no predisposition one way or the other? A.—That is my feeling about it. [Laughing.]

Q.—That you ought not to serve? A.—I think so.

HE COULD BE IMPARTIAL.

Q.—Do you think upon the whole now that you cannot be entirely impartial in consequence of what you have read and what you have said upon the subject? A.—I think I could; yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you belong to any religious denomination? A.—I belong to a church.

Q.—What denomination? A.—A German church.

Q.—Are you a German born? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been in this country? A.—About twenty-seven years.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am in the wood and willow ware business.

Q.—Did you ever attend any other than the German church? A.—I frequently attend Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church—occasionally, not generally.

Q.—Do you ever attend Mr. Beecher's church? A.—Only once to hear him preach, and once to a concert, I think.

Q.—How long ago was that? It was some time last Summer.

Q.—After this controversy commenced? A.—I think it was when they first began to read about it in the papers. It was considerably before Mr. Tilton's statement came out.

HE HEARD MR. BEECHER PREACH.

Q.—You did hear him preach, then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go with any one, or go alone? A.—I think I went all alone; yes, Sir.

Q.—What prompted you to go at that particular time? A.—I had often wished to hear Mr. Beecher preach, so I went that Sunday.

Q.—Have you ever been since? A.—I have never been since.

Q.—And you did not form any opinion at that time as to whether these charges were true or not, after hearing him preach? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know either of the parties; are you acquainted with them? A.—No, Sir, only by sight. I have seen Mr. Tilton once or twice, and I have seen Mr. Beecher once or twice in all my life.

Q.—You have no speaking acquaintance with either of them? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I ever spoke to either of them in all my life.

Q.—When were you summoned as a juror? A.—I think the day before New Year's

Q.—Have you held a conversation on this subject since you were subpœnaed? A.—I have slightly. I guess I have mentioned the subject.

Q.—Have you had a conversation or discussion in which the merits of this case were discussed? A.—No, Sir; I did not wish to discuss the matter with anybody.

Q.—You have expressed an opinion, have you not, some of these times? A.—No, Sir; not since that.

Q.—Has any one talked to you in reference to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has any one proposed a conversation with you since you were subpœnaed? A.—No.

Q.—Will you state your residence again? A.—No. 529 Park avenue.

Mr. Fullerton—We withdraw the challenge.

EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—We have our challenge.

Mr. Beach—What challenge?

Mr. Evarts—I don't know now.

Mr. Beach—I want to know what challenge they make.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, your Honor may be interrogated as to what the purport of your decision may be.

Mr. Evarts—What is their challenge?

His Honor—For favor; I believe it is withdrawn.

Mr. Beach—I am unwilling to pursue the old argument with regard to these challenges.

His Honor—We will enter this challenge as for favor.

Question by Mr. Evarts—How long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—I think either since

1851 or 1852; at that time I lived in Williamsburg.

Q.—You have lived this side of the river since 1852? A.—I think it was in 1851.

Q.—What business are you in? A.—The woolen business.

Q.—Where is your place of business on this side? A.—No. 56 Fulton street.

Q.—How long have you been there? A.—I have been there about two years, and at another house a little further down in the same street.

Q.—What is the name of your firm? A.—Fitter & Lynnes.

Q.—Has it gone by that name for some years? A.—Yes, Sir; since I have been in business.

Q.—How long have you been in your present residence or dwelling-house? A.—About five years.

Q.—How long have you been an attendant of the German Church you speak of. A.—Since it was organized.

Q.—How long is that? A.—About four or five years, I think.

Q.—And prior to that where did you go? A.—I generally attended the German Church; I was not a particular member of any church before that.

Q.—Are you a communicant of that church? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are a housekeeper and have a family, I suppose? A.—Yes.

HE SPOKE OF THE CASE LIGHTLY.

Q.—You said the opinions you had expressed had been by way of a joke; I suppose you mean that you spoke of the case lightly? A.—Yes.

Q.—And not seriously? A.—Not seriously.

Q.—You have not been engaged in any serious discussion of it one way or the other? A.—I don't think I have. I have heard a good many persons discuss it.

Q.—In a casual way? A.—Yes.

Q.—Your own belief is that you have no opinion or bias one way or the other? A.—No.

Q.—Is there any objection that you know of, or any reason to your knowledge, why you ought not to be on the jury? A.—No; I think I have talked much about it in my business with different people who came into my store, and who also talked about it, and I have joked about it more than I would have done if I had known that I should be called upon in this trial.

Q.—More than you would have done if you had known you were to be on the jury? A.—Yes, by all means.

Q.—And you have talked about it more than anybody else? A.—I could not say.

THE CHALLENGE WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Evarts—There does not seem to be any objection to the juror. We withdraw our challenge.

His Honor—It being now 1 o'clock, we will take a recess until 1:45. The jury will remember what was told them yesterday, that they must not hold any conversation with any person on the subject or allow any one to speak to them in relation to it.

AFTER RECESS.

The court reassembled at 2 o'clock.

Judge Neilson—May we proceed?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

David S. Walton was called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Pryor.

Q.—Do you live in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you engaged in business?—A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—No. 58 Park place, New-York.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Paper business.

Q.—You have heard about this controversy between Messrs. Beecher and Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard much about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read anything about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read much about it? A.—I have, more or less.

Q.—What have you read? A.—Pretty much all, with the exception of what appeared for two weeks in the Summer, in my absence.

Q.—Did what you read make an impression upon you? A.—It has, Sir.

Q.—Have you got that impression still? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you an opinion as to the merits of the controversy? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Is that an opinion such as it would require evidence to modify or change? A.—I think it would, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—How long have you lived in the city? A.—Five years.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you any fixed opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of the party defendant here? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—You have? A.—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Stand aside, Sir.

ORDERED TO STAND ASIDE.

William S. Turner examined by Mr. Pryor.

Q.—Have you heard anything of the controversy between the parties to this action? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Have you read anything about it? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Have you read much? A.—I have read considerable, Sir.

Q.—Has that considerable you have read made an impression on your mind? A.—It has, Sir.

Q.—Does that impression still exist? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you an impression as to the merits of the controversy? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Is that an opinion such that it would be changed by something else that you would hear? A.—I have a very strong impression.

Judge Neilson—Do you wish to interrogate him, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir

Judge Neilson—Stand aside, Sir.

ANOTHER JUROR ACCEPTED.

Samuel Flete examined by Mr. Pryor:

Q.—Where is your residence? A.—Ryerson street.

Q.—Are you a gentleman of family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard anything about the controversy between these gentlemen? A.—I have heard a little; yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read anything about it? A.—A very little, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—The challenge is understood to be for principal cause.

Mr. Beach—It is just as good to challenge as to the favor, because the evidence is all the same.

Q.—Can you recollect what you read? A.—No, Sir; I could not. All I have read is the headings of the paper.

Q.—You have read nothing but the headings of the paper? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have read no newspaper articles? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have read no newspaper articles or editorials? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you saw the headings of the paper you avoided reading the articles? A.—Yes, Sir.

HAS NO IMPRESSION AS TO THE MERITS.

Q.—Have you any impression as to the merits of this controversy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None whatever? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard the matter discussed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never discussed it with any person? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never formed an opinion in reference to the controversy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never expressed any opinion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know either of the parties to the controversy? A.—I do not.

Q.—You have heard of them? A.—Yes, Sir; I have heard of them.

Q.—You have no feeling between them, either against one or the other? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—May I ask you, do you belong to any church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What church? A.—I do not make a practice of going to any church, but I go sometimes.

Q.—But you belong to some church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what church? A.—St. Patrick Roman Catholic Church.

Q.—You don't go very frequently? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are not conscious of any feeling of bias or inclination toward either of these parties? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are conscious that you can do entire justice between them as a juryman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Pryor—We withdraw the challenge.

CHALLENGED BY DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Evarts—We renew the challenge on the part of the defendant.

Q.—What is your age? A.—Twenty-four years.

Q.—Are you a housekeeper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have a family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is your residence? A.—No. 24 Ryerson street.

Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—Since March.

Q.—Where had you lived before? Did you live always in Brooklyn? A.—No, Sir; I have only been two years here.

Q.—Where did you live before? A.—In Paterson, N. J.

Q.—Were you married in Brooklyn? A.—No, Sir; I was married in New-Jersey.

Q.—You are a roofer, I understand. Do you conduct the business of a roofer on your own account. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On whose account? A.—Nicholas Corell.

Q.—Where is his place of business? A.—Sandford street.

Q.—Have you never talked with any parties about this litigation? A.—I have not had any conversation with any person.

Q.—You say that you saw the head-lines only? A.—Merely the head-lines of the paper.

Q.—And then you passed it by? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you no interest in it? A.—No, Sir; I had no interest in the reading of the paper at all.

Q.—You read the papers on some subjects? A.—Very seldom.

Q.—Have you made this matter a subject of conversation in your family? A.—They have spoken about it, Sir.

Q.—Are your parents living with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Only yourself and your wife? A.—Yes, Sir; my wife's aunt is living with me.

Q.—Is that a subject of conversation between you? A.—No, Sir; I never had a conversation with her upon the subject.

Q.—You lived in Marcy avenue, I believe. What was your number? A.—No. 119.

Q.—Where did you live in Paterson? A.—In Jefferson street, No. 91.

Q.—In whose employment were you in Paterson? A.—Mr. Hoxey's.

Q.—In the same business that you are in now? A.—No, Sir; he was a contractor.

The challenge was withdrawn and the juror was accepted.

AN UNOBJECTIONABLE JUROR.

A. R. Case examined by Mr. Pryor:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 482 North Second street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Drugs.

Q.—On your own account? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been in business? A.—Four years on my own account.

Q.—You keep house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—Same building.

Q.—You have heard about this suit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read anything about the controversy between the parties interested? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read much or little? A.—Considerable.

Q.—Did what you have read leave an impression upon you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Does that impression still remain? A.—I do not mean to say that the same one still remains.

Q.—Have you any impression now as to the merits of the controversy? A.—Very slight, if any.

Q.—Have you any? A.—I think not.

Q.—You have no impression? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have no opinion as to the merits of the controversy between these parties? A.—I think not.

Q.—No opinion as to who is right or wrong? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You once had an impression? A.—Yes, Sir; a good many of them.

HIS OPINION HAS CHANGED.

Q.—Has your opinion changed during the progress of this controversy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It has changed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You had one last impression, of course. When did you get rid of that last impression? A.—It is very hard to say.

Q.—Are you conscious when it departed from you? Are you positive that you have no impression now? A.—As to the merits of the case, none whatever; as to the truth or falsity of some newspaper publications, I have.

Q.—You have an impression as to the truth or falsity of some newspaper articles on the subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean editorials? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have no impression as to the truth or falsity of the allegations made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None whatever? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know any of the parties? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard of them? A.—Oh! yes, Sir.

NOT PREJUDICED.

Q.—Have you any prejudice against them? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Do you belong to any church or denomination? A.—If you mean to ask whether I am a communicant in any church, I must answer no, Sir.

Q.—Are you a member of any congregation? A.—Yes, Sir; Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church.

Q.—Who is the Pastor? A.—Rev. J. M. Buchanan.

Q.—Have you ever had a conversation with any person about this matter? A.—I suppose I have had a great many of them.

Q.—Have you ever discussed it—did you ever have any conversation with anybody? A.—None, to any great extent.

Q.—Did you ever express any opinion in regard to the merits of this controversy? A.—I would not like to say that I did not. I have taken part in a good many conversations, and may have said a good deal one way or another.

Q.—Did you ever have any opinion in regard to the merits of this discussion? A.—I would not like to say, Sir.

Q.—What is your impression? A.—My impression is that I have expressed a number of opinions.

Q.—That is to say, you have expressed contradictory opinions? A.—I have expressed different ideas in regard to the articles I have read.

Q.—Did you ever hold any discourse or discussion with any person in regard to the truth or untruth of the allegations made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher? A.—It is very hard for me to say, Sir.

Q.—What is your belief now? A.—It is very little. I thought that a great deal of the matter which was published would not bear to be heard in court.

HE MIGHT HAVE EXPRESSED AN OPINION.

Q.—Did you ever express an opinion of your own upon that main question? A.—I may have.

Q.—What is your opinion, or what is your recollection of any opinion you expressed? A.—My recollection is not positive; that is to say, it is not positive either way.

Q.—Have you not expressed some opinion? A.—On the truth or falsity of these charges?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I might have.

Q.—Can't you recall some person you have spoken to of it? A.—I may have spoken to one hundred about it.

Q.—Have you discussed it in your family? A.—Very little.

Q.—You have not talked about it? A.—We have spoken of it.

Q.—Have you spoken to your family as to the truth or untruth of these charges? A.—I think not.

Q.—Is your mind entirely free from inclination or bias toward one or the other of the parties in regard to the truth or untruth of these charges? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE BALANCE OF HIS MIND NOT AFFECTED.

Q.—The balance of your mind is not affected; it does not incline one way or the other? A.—I think so.

Q.—Have you any bias between them? A.—I don't think I have.

Q.—Have you read any newspaper statements in regard to the case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever have any discussions or speculations upon it? A.—Yes, I read the leading editorials.

Q.—Did those editorials make any impression upon you? A.—They probably did at the time I read them.

Q.—You don't remember when you got rid of your impression that you had? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you recall the tenor, the drift, of any one article you read upon this subject. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether those articles argued one side or the other? A.—I think at different times differently.

Q.—Have you talked with any one about this matter since you were summoned? A.—Not about the merits of the case. I have spoken about being summoned. I haven't talked about the facts. Customers would make remarks to me in different ways, and I might have made some answer.

Q.—Has any person opened a discussion to you upon the matter since you have been summoned as a juror. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you last read anything upon it? A.—I read the paper every day, portions of it.

HE READ ONLY PORTIONS OF THE STATEMENT.

Q.—Don't you think you have read everything that has been published? A.—No, Sir; perhaps every editorial in the *Tribune*, but only portions of the statements.

Q.—Did you read Mr. Tilton's first statement? A.—Not the whole of it. Whatever has been referred to in editorials I may have referred to and read it.

Q.—You don't remember whether at the time you read those articles in the *Tribune* your mind concurred with the conclusions or expressions of the writer? A.—No, Sir; I thought the writer had no evidence to form such an opinion as he expressed.

Q.—Then you thought the editor sometimes went beyond the evidence? A.—I didn't consider it was evidence that he formed his opinion upon.

THE EDITOR'S OPINION UNFOUNDED.

Q.—Then you thought his opinion was baseless—unfounded? A.—Yes, to form so strong an opinion.

Q.—Are you still of the opinion that the opinion of the editor as then expressed was unfounded? A.—I don't think I am competent to judge.

Q.—Were you competent to judge then? A.—I paid more attention to it then than I have since.

Q.—Have you changed the opinion that the editor talked beyond the evidence? A.—I didn't consider it evidence that he was talking on. I considered it merely newspaper statements.

Q.—Are you still of the opinion that the opinion of the editor, stated at that time, was unfounded? A.—I considered it merely newspaper statements.

Q.—Had you any opinion then of the truth or untruth, the justification or want of justification, of the statements made by the writer of the article? A.—I don't understand the question.

Q.—You say you read Mr. Tilton's last statement? A.—Not the whole of it.

THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Did you read any of the testimony that was disclosed before the Investigating Committee? A.—I may have read extracts from it.

Q.—Did you read any of the evidence that was developed there? A.—I may have read extracts from it as it was referred to.

Q.—Did you read the report of the committee? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Did you read the conclusion of the report? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Do you know the conclusion the committee in their report arrived at? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you, when you read it, have any opinion about it? A.—About as much of an opinion as I had of the rest that was published.

Q.—What was that? A.—That it was not the same as evidence in court.

Q.—You had no conclusion as to whether the conclusion arrived at by the committee was correct or not? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Do you remember whether that conclusion at that time concurred then with your then conviction?

Mr. Shearman—We object to the question; it is asking in substance what that opinion was.

Mr. Pryor—We withdraw the challenge.

CHALLENGED BY DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Evarts—We challenge for principal cause. I will ask a few questions.

Q.—Have you stated how long you have lived in Brooklyn? A.—With the exception of four years in the United States service, since 1859.

Q.—During the war were you in the United States service? A.—Yes.

Q.—As a soldier? A.—Yes.

Q.—What regiment? A.—In the Marine Corps.

Q.—Who was your superior officer there? A.—Major Garland, when I first joined the service.

Q.—Was your service on ship-board? A.—Not altogether; no, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been a housekeeper? A.—Six years, nearly.

Q.—At the same place where you now live? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What does your family consist of? A.—A wife and two children.

Q.—Any other adult person? A.—With the exception of a servant girl and a clerk that boards with me.

Q.—So there has been no particular opportunity for discussion except between yourself and wife? A.—That's all, except the clerk that boards with me.

Q.—He is a member of your family? A.—Yes; boarding with me.

Q.—Have you attended the same congregation, the same place of worship, during the whole time you have been in your present house? A.—Whenever I have attended church with any regularity that has been my place.

Q.—Is your wife a member of that charge? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have a pew there, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is your place of business the same as your house? A.—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—He seems to us to be a good juryman.

The Court—Take a seat in the jury-box.

ANOTHER COMPETENT JUROR.

Edward Whelan, being called, came forward and put his left hand on the Bible.

The Clerk—Put your right hand on the book, if you please, Sir.

The juror changed hands, and was sworn as to his competency on principal challenge by Mr. Pryor.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 558 Franklin avenue.

Q.—Where do you do business? A.—In Schermerhorn street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Builder.

Q.—How long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—Over twenty years.

Q.—Are you a man of family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you keep house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you heard of this suit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you any persons living with you? A.—My brother and mother.

Q.—Have you read anything about this controversy? A.—I have read the commencement.

Q.—How much have you read? A.—I read up to about as far as Mr. Beecher's explanation—his statement.

Q.—Did you read the evidence delivered before the Investigating Committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you read the report of the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you ceased reading had you any impression as to the merits of the controversy?

MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT RUINED HIS IMPRESSION.

A.—I had no opinion as to the respective merits of either one. I was purely undecided about the matter. At first I had some impression when I read Mr. Tilton's statement; then Mr. Beecher's statement entirely ruined that impression, so that I became entirely unfirm.

Q.—Have you any shadow of bias toward either side? Do you know either of these gentlemen? A.—No, Sir. I never spoke to either of them. I only know them by seeing them in the street.

Q.—What church do you attend? A.—The Catholic church in the Seventh Ward.

Q.—What is the priest's name? A.—Rev. Mr. Moran.

Q.—Do you sometimes go to hear Mr. Beecher preach? A.—I heard him once in my life, ten or twelve years ago.

Q.—You have no feeling against either of these gentlemen? A.—No, Sir.

HAS NO BIAS EITHER WAY.

Q.—You are not conscious of any bias or inclination of your mind that would prevent you from doing impartial justice between these parties? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—Have you discussed the matter with any person at all? A.—I may have spoken about the matter in the beginning; I never discussed it.

Q.—Have you ever avowed an opinion on the merits of the matter? A.—No, Sir. If I ever expressed an opinion it was one of regret that the thing should have happened.

Q.—You never expressed an opinion as to whether one or the other was right or wrong? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you recall whether you ever talked with Mr. Keady upon the subject? A.—I do not remember that I have. If I have it was very casual.

Q.—You know him? A.—Yes.

Q.—You can't recollect, of any conversation with him? A.—None of any consequence that I recollect. I haven't the slightest recollection of ever having spoken to him about the merits of the case.

Q.—You are quite sure you never expressed any opinion of the merits of the case to Mr. Keady, or in his presence? A.—I don't remember doing so.

Q.—What is Mr. Keady's business? A.—A lawyer.

Q.—You can't remember that you ever had any conversation with him at all? A.—No, Sir, I don't remember it.

Q.—Are you quite sure you never had any conversation with him? A.—I am not sure I haven't, but I don't remember any.

Q.—Are you sure you haven't had a talk with him upon this subject since you were summoned as a juror? A.—I am sure I haven't.

Q.—You are positive you haven't had a talk with him within the last fifteen days upon the subject? A.—I am sure I haven't.

Q.—Have you an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Keady? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You frequently hold conversation with him? A.—Only when I meet him; probably once in two or three weeks.

Q.—It is possible you may have had a conversation with him about this controversy? A.—It is not at all possible, for I haven't.

Q.—Has Mr. Keady talked to you or in your hearing upon this subject? A.—Never in my lifetime.

Mr. Pryor—It seems to me that this is a good juror.

CHALLENGED BY MR. SHEARMAN.

Examined by Mr. Shearman: Q.—How long have you lived in your present place? A.—At least five years.

Q.—How long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—Over twenty years.

Q.—What is your business? A.—House-builder.

Q.—Is your place of business at your house? A.—No; my place of business is right here, No. 62 Schermerhorn street. I am a carpenter and builder.

Q.—Are you a pretty regular attendant at your church? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—You have a respect for the Gospel and the Christian religion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—He is a good juryman.

Mr. Beach—Do you think the Gospel or Christian religion has any particular interest in this litigation? A.—I should think it ought not.

Mr. Shearman—I think the Gospel will stand although one particular minister should not.

The juror was accepted.

A MAN WHO HAS AN OPINION.

James M. McDougall was next sworn and examined by Mr. Pryor.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 174 Nostrand avenue.

Q.—Are you in business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What kind? A.—Manufacturer of rope.

Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—On Nostrand avenue, Nos. 133, 134, 135, and 136. I believe, my residence is No. 174.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—Since 1851.

Q.—You have been a resident of Brooklyn, of course, since then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have heard of this suit, have you; you have heard something about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read a good deal about it? A.—I presume I have read pretty much all of the statements.

Q.—Have you heard the matter discussed orally? A.—I have heard very much talk and read whatever has been in the *Herald* and the *Brooklyn Argus*.

Q.—From all then that you have heard, and from what you have read in the *Herald* and Brooklyn *Argus*, is there an impression in your mind as between these two persons as to the merits of this controversy? A.—I have an impression.

Q.—You have an opinion as to the merits of this controversy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it an opinion which you would not give up? A.—Yes, Sir.

The witness was excused.

A WITNESS EXCUSED.

Samuel A. Redfield, No. 5,798, was next called. He affirmed:

Mr. Pryor—You have heard of this suit between these parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard anything about it? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you read anything about it? A.—I have.

Q—Has any impression been made upon your mind? A.—There has.

Q.—Have you got an opinion now, a decided one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would it take evidence to remove it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Pryor—I see that you realize what we wish. A.—Yes, Sir. (Laughter.)

The witness was excused.

A MAN WHO HAS READ ALL THAT HAS BEEN PUBLISHED.

Smith D. Stannard was next sworn.

Mr. Pryor—Where is your residence? A.—No. 59 Seventh street.

Q.—In business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—No. 91 Wall street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—A broker and a commission merchant.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of Brooklyn? A.—Nearly fifteen years.

Q.—Have you been doing the same business for that length of time which you are now engaged in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard about the suit that we are now going to try? A.—I take the papers regularly, and have read all that has been published.

Q.—Has what you have read made an impression upon your mind? A.—It has.

Q.—A very decided one? A.—It have.

Q.—Have you got that impression now? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you an opinion? A.—I have.

Q.—Is it a fixed opinion? A.—I think it is.

Q.—Would it require evidence to remove it? A.—Yes, Sir.

His Honor—Stand aside.

A WITNESS WHO DOES NOT UNDERSTAND ENGLISH VERY WELL.

Sylvester Winkler sworn:

Mr. Pryor—Where do you reside? A.—Brooklyn.

Q.—In business? A.—Dry goods business.

Q.—How long have you been in business? A.—About seven or eight years.

Q.—How long have you been in the country? I observe that you are a German. A.—Fifteen or sixteen years.

Q.—From what part of Germany did you come? A.—Holstein.

Q.—Have you been a resident of Brooklyn ever since you came here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long since you became a citizen, became naturalized? A.—I do not understand English very well; please excuse me.

His Honor—Stand aside.

ORDERED TO STAND ASIDE.

Christom Nye was next sworn.

Mr. Pryor—You have heard of the controversy between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. A.—I have.

Q.—Have you heard it discussed, Sir; talked about? A.—Somewhat.

Q.—Not a great deal? Have you discussed it much or little? A.—Considerable.

Q.—Have you read anything about it? A.—I have.

Q.—Can you recall and state what you have heard about it—what arguments? A.—I have read the articles in the different papers in regard to it.

Q.—You mean the editorial articles, or the statements of the respective parties? A.—Part of them.

Q.—Do you remember now what statements you read? A.—I can't call to mind at this present moment any particular statement.

Q.—Can't remember whether you read Mr. Beecher's statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember that you read either of Mr. Tilton's statements? A.—I think I have.

Q.—Both of them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you read any of the evidence given before the Church? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you read the report? A.—Part of it.

Q.—Did you read the conclusion they arrived at? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did what you have read make an impression upon your mind? A.—Somewhat.

Q.—Did it give you an impression as to the truth or untruth of the charge against Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't know that I am prepared to answer that question.

HE HAS AN IMPRESSION.

Q.—Have you any impression now from what you have read as to whether the charge made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher was true or untrue? A.—I have an impression.

Q.—You have an opinion, then, now as to that question, as to the truth or untruth of Mr. Tilton's charge against Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that opinion such as to require some evidence, some argument, to modify or change it? A.—It is.

His Honor—Stand aside.

A MAN WHOSE OPINION IS "FIXED UP."

Otto Ott, No. 6,094, was next sworn.

Mr. Pryor—Are you German born? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From where? A.—Baden.

Q.—How long have you been here? A.—About sixteen years.

Q.—Where do you now reside? A.—I live up in Morrill street.

Q.—Keep house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you in business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What business? A.—Insurance agent.

Q.—You are an insurance agent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been such? A.—I have been in business since 1870 or 1871.

Q.—Do you speak English very well? A.—Not much. I speak English that I can get through. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you understand English very well? A.—I understand it.

Q.—Do you read English books? A.—I do.

Q.—In the course of your reading English, have you had a chance of reading anything about the controversy between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher? A.—Certainly I have.

Q.—Read a good deal? A.—Very nearly all of it.

Q.—Has it made an impression on your mind? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Got a fixed opinion? A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

Q.—You would not give up that opinion unless you heard something more? A.—I can't, because it is fixed up now. [Great laughter.]

The witness was excused.

A MAN WHO FOLLOWS THE SEA.

John Johnson, No. 6,030, was next called as a juror, and sworn.

Mr. Pryor—In what street do you live? A.—No. 68 Dykeman street.

Q.—How long have you been living there? A.—Ten years.

Q.—Do you keep house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—I have.

Q.—Wife and children, of course? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you in business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long since you were in business? A.—I follow the sea.

Q.—A sailor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what capacity do you follow the sea, a common sailor or master? A.—Both.

Q.—Were you last a master or mate? A.—A mate.

Q.—In what vessel did you last sail? A.—E. D. Lieder.

Q.—How long since? A.—About ten years.

Q.—Have you done nothing since that time? A.—I have.

Q.—What has been your employment since you were on a vessel? A.—Anything.

Q.—Tell us one thing that you have done for a livelihood? A.—I worked for Mr. F. W. Devoe.

Q.—Are you a native American? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Of what country? A.—I am a Norwegian.

Q.—Do you speak English very well? A.—No. I do not.

Q.—Do you understand it readily? A.—I understand it well.

Q.—Do you read English books? A.—I have read some.

Q.—Do you read the Bible in English? A.—I do read it in English.

Q.—Do you belong to any church? A.—To the Methodist Church.

Q.—Where? A.—Mr. Fannell's.

Q.—Does he preach in English? A.—He does, Sir.

Q.—Have you read anything about the controversy between these parties? A.—I have.

Q.—Read a good deal? A.—Some.

Q.—Tell us now what you have read? A.—I can't.

Q.—Do you remember whether you have read Mr. Beecher's statement? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you read Mr. Tilton's statement? A.—I have read some of it.

Q.—How much have you read, do you think, of Mr. Tilton's statement? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Did you read all of Mr. Beecher's? A.—I don't think I have.

Q.—Have you any impression from what you have read with regard to the merits of the controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—Is it a very strong impression? A.—Very strong.

Q.—You could not give it up unless you had something more to counteract it; you would require evidence before you changed—before you gave up that? A.—I would, Sir.

The juror was excused.

ANOTHER WITNESS ORDERED TO STAND ASIDE.

The next witness called was Gustave Auerpach. He was questioned by Mr. Pryor as follows:

Q.—Have you heard anything about this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you formed any impression about it one way or the other? A.—I have.

Q.—Is it an impression as regards the truth or untruth of the charge made against Mr. Beecher by Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you would not give up that impression unless something was produced to change it? A.—Not unless there could be stronger evidence produced.

The Court—Stand aside.

A GENTLEMAN WHO READ MOST OF THE PAPERS.

Thomas C. Turner was next called.

Mr. Pryor—Where do you live? A.—In Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.

Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—In New-York.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Banking business, Nassau street.

Q.—What number in Nassau street? A.—No. 14.

Q.—The Turner Buildings? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read anything about this controversy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A good deal? A.—Most of the papers, I believe.

Q.—Has what you read made an impression upon your mind? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the strength or degree of that impression? Is it a faint one or pretty firm one? A.—Pretty firm.

Q.—And you would not renounce it without evidence? A.—No, Sir.

The Court—Stand aside.

A WITNESS WHO HAS A PRETTY STRONG IMPRESSION.

John D. Middleton was next called.

Mr. Pryor—Have you heard anything about this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you read anything about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Much or little? A.—Considerable.

Q.—Have you any impression now as to the merits of the controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—Is that a slight or strong one? A.—A pretty strong one.

Q.—And you would not modify it without having some evidence? A.—I do not think I would.

The Court—Stand aside.

A GENTLEMAN WHO COULD NOT TRY THE CASE IMPARTIALLY.

John H. Wayland was next called.

Mr. Pryor—In what street do you live? A.—Franklin street.

Q.—Are you a housekeeper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the number of your residence? A.—141.

Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—Four years.

Q.—May I ask how much of a family you have? A.—Three.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Grocer.

Q.—Where is your store? A.—Corner of Jefferson and Franklin.

Q.—How long have you been there? A.—Four years.

Q.—Are you doing business on your own account? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of Brooklyn? A.—Four years.

Q.—Where did you come from? A.—From New-York.

Q.—The City of New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard anything about the controversy between these parties? A.—I have read some.

Q.—How much have you read? A.—Very little.

Q.—What have you read? A.—The statements.

Q.—Have you read the statements of both parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you read the report of the Church Committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No portion of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you read any of the evidence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you derive any impression from what you have read in regard to the truth or untruth of the charges made against Mr. Beecher by Mr. Tilton? A.—Very slight.

Q.—What is the degree or force of that impression; very strong or rather faint? A.—Pretty strong.

Q.—Have you got that impression now? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would it require any evidence to remove that impression? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You would not, however, give up that impression without any evidence. A.—I could not.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you do retain that impression still? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean that you would retain that impression until you heard something more? Is that it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You would retain it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with either of the parties in this case? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not know either of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any prejudice against either one of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What church do you attend? A.—The German Lutheran.

Q.—Are you a German? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been in this country? A.—Twelve years.

Q.—I see you understand English pretty well. Do you read English? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, from the consciousness of the state of your mind do you think that you could try this case as a juror impartially between these parties? A.—I guess not.

Q.—What! A.—I believe that I could not.

The Court—Any suggestions, gentlemen?

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir.

The Court—Stand aside, then.

HE WOULD NOT GIVE UP HIS OPINION.

William A. Littell was next called.

Mr. Pryor—What is the number of your residence? A.—No. 383 Bedford avenue.

Q.—Are you a housekeeper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have a family, wife, and children? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—Three years.

Q.—How long have you resided in Brooklyn? A.—Nearly twenty-six years.

Q.—And been in business in New-York?—A. Brooklyn.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I keep a livery stable.

Q.—How long have you been in business? A.—Fifteen years.

Q.—I suppose you have heard something about this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—Heard it talked about and read something about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read a great deal or little?—A.—I have read pretty much all.

Q.—Have you any opinion as to the merits of this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—Pretty decided opinion? A.—Not very decided.

Q.—And you would not give it up? A.—No, Sir. It tends more in favor of one side than the other.

Q.—And you would retain that opinion until you heard something more? A.—I think I would.

The Court—Stand aside.

A YOUTH OF TWENTY-ONE.

Joseph R. Hatfield was next called.

Mr. Pryor—How old are you? A.—Twenty-one.

Q.—How long has it been since you were twenty-one? A.—To-day. [Laughter.]

The Court—You can retire.

A JUROR WHO HAS NO BIAS.

William H. Davis was next called.

Mr. Pryor—Have you heard anything about this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you read anything about it? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you read the statements published by the respective parties? A.—Some of them.

Q.—Did you read Mr. Beecher's statement? A.—I did.

Q.—Mr. Tilton's? A.—I did.

Q.—Both of them? A.—Both.

Q.—Did you read the report of the Church Committee? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—No part of it? A.—No part of it.

Q.—Have you formed an opinion as to the merits of this controversy? A.—At one time I had a slight opinion.

Q.—What has become of that opinion? A.—That was removed by after revelations.

Q.—Then did you form another opinion? A.—I did not.

Q.—So that your mind is in a state of balance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you are perfectly poised now? A.—I believe so.

Q.—And your mind does not incline one way or the other? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No impression either for or against either party? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No bias toward either party? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know either of the parties personally? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have heard Mr. Beecher preach? A.—I have; but only once in my life.

Q.—How long ago? A.—Twelve years.

Q.—Not since? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 662 De Kalb avenue.

Q.—Is that your residence? A.—That is my residence.

Q.—Are you engaged in business? A.—I am.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Real estate.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in business? A.—Four years.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of Brooklyn? A.—About twenty-two years.

HE HAS FORMED NO OPINION.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion in regard to the truth or untruth of the charge involved in this litigation? A.—I do not think I have.

Q.—How long has it been since you divested yourself of this decided opinion. A.—I said I had a slight opinion at one time.

Q.—I beg your pardon. You say a slight opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long has it been since you lost that slight opinion? A.—About Midsummer.

Q.—Did you have any occasion to alter that opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By what reason? A.—Counter statements.

Q.—Have you talked the matter over with anybody? A.—I have talked it over; yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever avowed any opinion or impression about it? A.—I think not.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—I might say that I am sure. I say so.

Q.—Have you heard other persons discuss it in your presence? A.—Probably I have.

Q.—You never maintained any proposition in regard to it? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you ever argue it yourself with any person. A.—Not for any of the length of time I have spoken about.

Q.—Did you not argue it? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I did, because I took no interest in it.

Q.—You lost your interest after reading about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After you read the various statements you lost all interest? A.—Yes, I lost all interest.

Q.—And you have not inquired about it since? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you have not talked about it since? A.—I have probably heard it mentioned.

Q.—Have you mentioned it to any party since? A.—I do not think I have.

Q.—What is your opinion of that? A.—Of what?

Q.—Whether you have mentioned it? A.—I might have done so; but I cannot remember doing so.

Q.—Do you mean that it is possible that you did? A.—It is possible.

Q.—Do you believe that you have talked about it or not? A.—It is possible.

Q.—Is it probable? A.—It is possible.

Q.—With whom did you probably talk about it? A.—I have seen a great many people in the course of my business, and I may have talked to them about it. It is a subject that is in everybody's mouth.

Q.—Can you mention any one? A.—Mr. Fitzgerald, right opposite where I live.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Real estate.

Q.—When was that? A.—The afternoon I received the notice on this jury.

Q.—What was that conversation? A.—That conversation was, "They have got me on this jury."

Q.—Is that all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well? A.—He says, "indeed!" He saw a man step up to my stoop. I was sitting in his office. He said, "I have got my opinion; they could not take me on the jury." That is all.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—"I have got no opinion that I know of."

Q.—You in reply said you had no opinion? A.—No opinion.

Q.—And you are quite sure you have no opinion now? A.—I think not.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—Try me!

Q.—I cannot see in your heart. A.—I think I have no opinion.

Q.—I take your word, but I ask you to be as positive as you can—are you absolutely sure you have no opinion? A.—I have no opinion.

HE HAS NO IMPRESSION.

Q.—Have you no impression? A.—No impression now.

Q.—Now? A.—No, Sir, nor have not had for some time.

Q.—For how long have you had no impression? A.—Not since Midsummer.

Q.—Have you talked of this matter to your family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where do you go to church? I go to the Episcopal.

Q.—Do you go often? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not often? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you belong to any church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Does your family belong to any church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What Episcopal Church do you go to? A.—I am not particular. I go to any that I happen to be nearest to.

Q.—Do you confine your attendance to the Episcopal Church? A.—No, Sir. I am not particular about that.

Q.—Then you go to other churches? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you have no inclination toward one or the other of these parties? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—You have no leaning for one more than the other? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have no prejudice against either? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is your wife a member of any church? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—You conscientiously believe that you would go into the jury-box without any impression whatever? A.—I think so.

Q.—Not the faintest? A.—Not the faintest.

Q.—Have you a distinct recollection of the evidence you once read now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That has faded from your mind? A.—That has faded from my mind.

Q.—Do you think your mind is in a state of entire absence of prepossession or prejudice as it was before you read anything on the subject? A.—I know it is.

Mr. Beach—Our challenge is withdrawn, Sir.

CHALLENGED FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Evarts—We make the challenge. (To the witness)—Your business you say is in real estate? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean that you buy and sell real estate with your own money, or that you are a broker? A.—I would qualify that by saying that I do more in collecting and renting; that is my principal business.

Q.—You are a collector of rents? A.—I do not keep a regular office.

Q.—Are you an owner of real estate? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—In this city? A.—In this city.

Q.—You collect rents also for other people? A.—I do.

Q.—For what estates, or real estate owners do you collect rents? A.—I collect rent for J. Coughlan in Van Buren street, near Marcy avenue; I collect rents for a party by the name of S. Spotten, in Broadway, near Thirty-first street; I do not remember the names—

Q.—Is that in this city? A.—No, Sir, in New-York.

Q.—What number in Broadway? A.—I do not remember the number.

Q.—In Broadway, near Thirty-first street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Does he keep a store there? A.—Yes, Sir, he keeps a store there. Do you want any more? I can give you some nearer than that. There is a man by the name of Johnson, in De Kalb avenue, near Throop.

Q.—What is his first name? A.—Edward Johnson.

Q.—Any more? A.—I cannot think of any more just now.

Q.—You have been in the business four years? A.—About four years.

Q.—Where is your office? A.—My office is at my residence.

Q.—You have no other office? A.—No, Sir; it is a private house.

Q.—Have you any office at all? A.—A residence—I receive calls there.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—I have a wife.

Q.—You have been married how long? A.—Between nine and ten years.

Q.—What family live there with yourself and wife? A.—Do you want the tenants of my property?

Q.—I do not know anything about it? A.—I can give you a dozen names within the last two years.

Q.—In this same household who constitutes your family? A.—The name of Gilchrist did at one time.

Q.—At what time? A.—Last Summer.

WHAT HIS FAMILY IS COMPOSED OF.

Q.—My question is this: What your family is composed of? A.—Now, at the present time?

Q.—Yes, Sir? A.—My mother and my wife and myself.

Q.—And nobody else? A.—Nobody else.

Q.—Before you took up the business you are now in, what had been your employment? A.—A picture-frame gilder.

Q.—Where carried on? A.—I carried that business on in Canal street, No. 188.

Q.—In New-York? A.—In New-York.

Q.—Alone or in partnership? A.—Alone.

Q.—Under what name—William H. Davis? A.—William H. Davis.

Q.—How long did you carry it on there? A.—About fifteen years, I think.

WHERE HE HAS LIVED.

Q.—Have you ever lived in other cities than New-York? A.—I have lived in the City of London, England.

Q.—Are you an Englishman? A.—I am an Englishman. I have lived in the principal cities in the southern part of the world, but the longest time I have lived in cities is in London and New-York.

Q.—How long since have you been naturalized? A.—About twenty years ago.

Q.—In New-York? A.—In Brooklyn.

Q.—In the State of New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever lived in other cities of the State of New-York? A.—I lived in Toronto a few months.

Q.—What business did you carry on there? A.—My home at that time was in Brooklyn. The same business—gilding.

Q.—At a shop there? A.—At a shop there.

Q.—Three or four months? A.—About three or four months—probably six.

Q.—Did you go there to make it a permanent place of business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go there for a particular job of gilding? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that job? A.—On the Court-house—working on the Court-house.

Q.—You worked on the Court-house? A.—I worked for another party there at that time, about eighteen or nineteen years ago.

Q.—Have you ever lived in Buffalo? A.—I have been through Buffalo.

Q.—Have you ever lived in Buffalo? A.—No, Sir; I have not.

Q.—Have you been there much? A.—No, Sir; only once.

Q.—Where were you going when you went through Buffalo? A.—I went through Buffalo, staid there over night, and went the next day to Toronto.

Q.—That is the only time you have been there? A.—That is the only time I have been there.

Q.—Have you ever lived in Chicago? A.—No, Sir.

HE HAD AN OPINION AT ONE TIME.

Q.—You say that you at one time had an opinion in this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that it was changed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By a counter statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you do not remember which side that came from—that counter-statement? A.—No, I do not remember what was the cause of that.

Q.—But it was a statement counter to your opinion? A.—It was a statement counter to my opinion.

Q.—And changed it? A.—Yes, Sir, changed it—left me without any opinion.

Q.—And you do not remember which side that came from? A.—I do not.

Q.—You remember which side your opinion was? A.—I do not remember about that matter for a reason that I think will be sufficient.

Q.—What is that? A.—The reason is in the early part of September I lost all my children suddenly, and that put that matter entirely out of my head.

Q.—You mean to say that you do not now remember which side your opinion was? A.—I could upon reflection probably; I have not given the thing consideration. I did not expect to be called on this panel, as I served here last Midsummer.

Q.—We understand that. A.—If I had expected to have been called on this panel I might have been more observant.

HIS MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Q.—What happened to your business as a gilder that changed your pursuit? A.—Well, Sir, it is hard to say whether I gave it up or it gave me up—one thing or the other.

Q.—It came to an end? A.—It came to an end.

Q.—Was it the only means of livelihood or making money that you had at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What other pursuits were you engaged in? A.—I had some property in Brooklyn.

Q.—When you were a gilder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you any other employment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Pursuit of any kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You lived in London, in England? A.—I did.

Q.—Your age is what? A.—My age is forty-eight.

Q.—When did you arrive in this country? A.—I forget it. I have been here about twenty-three years.

Q.—Were you married when you came here? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—To your present wife? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did your wife that came from England with you die? A.—She died in 1857.

Q.—And your present wife is a Brooklyn person? A.—A New-York person.

Q.—You say that you had a calamity in the loss of your children this present season? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you lose all your children? A.—Yes, Sir; all my children by the second wife.

Q.—You have grown children still? A.—Yes Sir; I have two sons.

Q.—You are a housekeeper; do you occupy with your family the whole house? A.—I do not; I let the third floor.

Q.—To whom? A.—To a young man that is in a grocery store on the corner of Marcy avenue and De Kalb.

Q.—What is his name? A.—His name is McIntosh.

Q.—Can you give us a little more exactly the time that you were naturalized? A.—I do not think I can. I can bring the papers with me at any time. I think it must be about 1856. I cannot be certain about that.

Q.—When did you arrive here? A.—I have been here about twenty-three years. It may be twenty-four years I have been here. I cannot say exactly.

Mr. Shearman—Did you state you did own real estate? A.—I do own real estate.

Q.—Where is it? A.—On De Kalb avenue; some on Quincy street; some on Greene avenue.

Mr. Evarts—We withdraw our challenge.

The Court—Take your seat, Sir, as a juror in the case.

THE LAST JUROR ACCEPTED.

The next juryman called was Edward Blunt, who was examined as follows:

By Mr. Pryor—Where do you live? A.—No. 231 East Thirteenth street, Brooklyn.

Q.—Do you keep house? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—I have.

Q.—Wife and children? A.—Wife and children.

Q.—Are you in business? A.—Yes, at No. 77 Beekman street, New-York City.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Painting business.

Q.—Have you read about this controversy? A.—I did at the first part.

Q.—Have you talked about it? A.—Frequently.

Q.—When did you cease reading about it? A.—That I could not tell.

Q.—Do you know what you read about it? A.—I only remember that when they first commenced the trouble I then read about it.

Q.—Can you tell what publications you read—what papers you read? A.—THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Q.—I do not mean newspapers, but what publications, what statements, what productions. A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you read Mr. Tilton's first statement? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you read Mr. Beecher's statement? A.—I did not.

Q.—You have not read that? A.—No, Sir; I read lately a statement—I think an extract from some paper that they said was written by Mr. Beecher.

Q.—A short editorial? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I saw it in a paper I picked up in the library one day.

Q.—Did that make any impression on your mind? A.—Hardly.

Q.—Have you any impression on your mind in regard to the merits of this controversy?

Continued on Sixth Page.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—'Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Palace of Truth—Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Louis James, Mr. G. F. Devere, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans — Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Little Em'ly—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Peep o' Day Boys—The Three Dwarfs—Mr. Frank Jones.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

We learn from our correspondent at Washington that the President will send in a Message to Congress to-day or to-morrow on the Louisiana difficulty, and that it will be "unusually pointed." We hope that it will not be pointed with bayonets, like Gen. SHERIDAN's dispatch, which seems to have produced an outburst of indignation from one end of the country to the other. Some of the people in Washington must be curiously incompetent to gauge public feeling, or they would never have allowed that mad dispatch to have seen the light. It is much to be desired that some members of the Government would take pains to acquaint themselves with the tone and temper of the country. If the Cabinet had been prudent, it would have put Gen. SHERIDAN's ferocious message on or under the table, or into the fire, and said nothing about it. Instead of that, Gen. BELKNAP telegraphed back to SHERIDAN that "the President and all of us thoroughly approve your course," which was one of the most unnecessary and foolish blunders ever committed by the present Government. We hope that the President's forthcoming Message will be a little more creditable to himself, his Cabinet, his party, and to the people of the United States, who, if they also "thoroughly approved" of SHERIDAN's course, would stand disgraced before the civilized world.

The Senate Finance bill passed the House yesterday by a vote of 136 yeas against 98 nays. The majority was composed of 135 Republicans and 1 Liberal; the minority of 71 Democrats, 3 Liberals, and 24 Republicans. Among the Republicans who voted in the minority were pronounced hard-money advocates, like Mr. DAWES, Messrs. E. R. and GEORGE F. HOAR, of Massachusetts; Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut; Mr. CLARKE, Mr. SCUDDER, and Mr. LAWSON, of New-York, and Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont. Among them also were avowed inflationists, like Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; Mr. CRUTCHFIELD, of Tennessee, and Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina. The representatives of the two extremes of financial doctrine were united in their rejection of a measure which is essentially of the nature of a compromise. The Democrats of all shades of financial opinion solidly opposed the measure, and to the Republican Party will, therefore, solely belong the credit which may be anticipated to attend the practical working of the bill, as well as the responsibility for putting the Treasury in a position to make good the solemn pledge of resumption which is its chief recommendation. About an equal proportion of Democrats and Republicans abstained altogether from voting on the bill.

Undoubtedly the first and most necessary preparation for resumption is to provide the Treasury with a surplus revenue. This can be done in two ways—by keeping down appropriations, and by increasing taxation. The appropriations for the next fiscal year ought to be cut down to the lowest possible limit. It is hardly possible, however, that they will be cut down to a point below the estimates embodied in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Those estimates showed for the next fiscal year a deficit of eleven millions of dollars. To afford the slightest prospect of a surplus revenue, new taxes must be imposed, even after the most rigorous economy has been exercised. The reimposition of the tea and coffee duties is certainly the least onerous step toward putting the Treasury in a strong enough position to resume specie payments in 1879, without making very large drafts upon the national credit. It is true that neither of these articles will yield much revenue for a year, as the stocks of both are very large. But the revenue from them would become productive in time enough to help make the way to resumption as smooth as we trust it will be certain. The impending deficit of the current financial year must be met by some prompter method of relief.

We have paid little attention to the reported project for a compromise in Louisiana, because we have seen so many similar plans fail through, and because we cannot find any evidence that either party really desires peace unless it be accompanied by its own supremacy. By our dispatches to-day it will be seen that while Gov. KELLOGG professes himself ready to submit his claims to arbitration, his Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction decline it, and his Auditor is on the fence. Meanwhile, the Republicans have added to their members in the House and now number fifty-five, which, they claim, is a quorum. It is now admitted by the Conservatives that they spirited away a certain number of the Republican Representatives for the purpose of blocking legislation. These have been returned. The Conservative Senators have not yet made up their minds whether they will ultimately join the Republican Senate or not. Gen. SHERIDAN gives it as his opinion that there will be no further disturbance. He may have occasion to modify his opinion, however, if he carries out the intention he is understood to entertain, of arresting all the leaders of the White League. Such a policy would be very likely to result in some disturbance; but it is certain that the Democratic leaders at Washington have advised their friends to submit to the arrests, if they are made, quietly.

Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, writing from Cairo to THE TIMES, is the fortunate narrator of some highly interesting particulars concerning the late expedition sent by the Khédive of Egypt to the reputed sources of the Nile. This expedition, of whose discoveries the cable has given us some meagre mention, has moved the source of the mighty Nile from the Albert Nyanza to a point still further to the south-west. The data obtained by Gen. STONE, the Khédive's Chief of Staff, seem to modify the conclusions heretofore reached by SPEKE and BAKER, and it is now settled that the Bahr-el-Gassell is not the inconsiderable stream that it has been represented to be, but a mighty river which hereafter must possess an absorbing interest to all geographers. Mr. WARNER's future letters to THE TIMES on this and kindred topics, coming under the observation of a traveler in Egypt, will be looked for with much eagerness.

The Commissioners of Emigration report that the tide of new-comers fell off immensely last year, and that the return current was very large. Considerable curiosity as to the exact number of returning emigrants has been expressed. The Commissioners are unable to give exact figures, but they estimate that of the 66,293 steerage passengers departing for Europe from this port last year, forty-four thousand may be classed as returning emigrants. This would be about one-third of the total immigration for 1874 reported at this port. Cheap fares, dull times, and good business prospects in Europe are set down as the chief causes of this diversion in the stream of migration. This being admitted as correct, there is no probability that the tide will turn again just yet.

Considering that we were to have been summarily suppressed some time ago for daring to express opinions which were unpalatable to certain "influential persons," we may perhaps be pardoned for stating that the number of subscriptions to the TIMES which we are now daily receiving is more than twice as great as in any previous year—on some days the amount is *four times* as large as on the corresponding days of last year. When we remember that this is a period of general retrenchment, we cannot but be gratified with these substantial marks of public approval and support. They show that the people, upon the whole, prefer a newspaper which endeavors to hold fast by truth and justice to one which is hired to repeat a certain set of ready-made opinions, done up in packages at Washington or elsewhere for general use. Ours is a private property, and while we owe a duty to the public, and endeavor to discharge it conscientiously, we deny the right of any politicians or "leaders" to dictate to us the course which we shall pursue on any question whatever. We do not pretend to be always right; but if we go wrong, we prefer to go wrong in our own way, and not to sail under sealed orders. One other point: The *World* on Wednesday uttered a melancholy moan over the fact that "several newspapers in this City" have received "no profit" in return for their labors. The *World*, no doubt, truly describes its own condition and that of the *Tribune;* but we cannot thus come before the public *in formâ pauperis.* Throughout last year we were enabled to declare our usual dividend of eighty per cent. on the original stock of the paper, and we are willing to continue to be "suppressed" on these terms.

CONGRESS AND STATE ELECTIONS.

The proposition to escape from the Louisiana troubles by ordering a new election in that State under Federal supervision is one that should be very carefully considered before it is adopted. Although it cannot be said to be a new one, since it was nominally before the Senate all last Winter, it has never received anything like the attention which it deserves. The debate in the Senate turned on other branches of the general Louisiana question. It touched but lightly on the power of Congress to order an election, and Senator CARPENTER, whose part in the remainder of the discussion was exceedingly brilliant, can hardly be said to have treated the constitutional consideration in an adequate manner.

The only clause of the Constitution by which it is likely that the advocates of a new election in Louisiana would seek to sustain their proposition, is the famous fourth section of the fourth article, and especially that portion of the section which declares, that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government." This was regarded, at the time the Constitution was framed, as a very important clause. It was then feared that in the several States efforts might be made from time to time, to alter the form of the State governments, and to establish the power and authority of a class or even of a popular leader; and in such efforts it was not deemed improbable that the late powerful enemy of the Union, Great Britain, or some one of the European powers might be tempted to assist. It was against such dangers that the guarantee by the Union was established. There is no evidence that any others were in the minds of the framers of the Constitution. It was their intent to keep the governments of the States republican in form.

But the guarantee must be made to assume a much more extensive character, if it is to cover the action proposed as to Louisiana. The reasoning of Mr. HALE, and of those who agree with him, must be that a republican form of government is one in which the officers are elected by the people; that the officers claiming, from both sides, to exercise authority in Louisiana cannot be proved to be elected by the people; and that, therefore, in order to carry out the guarantee of the Constitution, Congress should order a new election. But it will be seen that the essential point in the case thus presented is not the lack of officers elected by the people, but the lack of proof as to the election. The form of government in Louisiana is not disputed by any party in the State; all agree as to the validity of the requirements of the State Constitution; that Constitution provides for elections, and these have been held. There is nothing wanting to complete the republican form of government. It is exactly the same in essence as that of New-York or Massachusetts. We may not know which set of officers are legally chosen; we may be unable, after the most careful examination, to decide that point; but that fact cannot be said to prove that a republican form of government does not exist in Louisiana.

If, however, it be said that there is a republican form of government there, but that it does not work well; that fraud and mismanagement at every step have interposed to deprive the State of the benefits of such a government, and that Congress is required by the guarantee in the Constitution to intervene to remedy these evils—if this is the position of the advocates of this measure, then we must say that it is a position without precedent, and one the consequences of taking which no one can predict. It is substantially a substitution of Federal agencies for State agencies. It is an assumption by Congress of the power to interfere indefinitely in State elections. If this position is correct, then it will be only necessary for the seats of State officers to be contested, and for the contest to be a doubtful or intricate one, in order that Congress may seize the occasion to upset any State Government and order a new election under Federal officials.

It is quite possible that such a power, if assumed, might be exercised with discretion, and only under the spur of absolute necessity. It may even be that our system of Government is defective, if an appeal in very doubtful cases of State elections is not provided for. But before assuming a new power, two things should be considered. Is it clearly authorized, and is it likely to be well used? As to the first consideration, we cannot exaggerate its importance. A written constitution must be faithfully followed, or it is worse than none. And when, as in our case, a constitution provides for its own amendment, there is no excuse for going beyond its terms. We should either abandon measures not authorized by it, or seek from the nation the authority required. As to the second consideration—the use that would be made of its additional power—is it really necessary to discuss it? Has either party shown itself so temperate and unselfish that the country can afford to place unlimited temptation before it? We know how our own party has withstood temptation in the past. We can surmise how the Democrats would be likely to withstand it, if exposed to it. On the whole, it seems very plain to us that a new election in Louisiana is something which Congress cannot afford to order without careful deliberation, and after fully assuring itself of its possession of the necessary authority.

THE FRUITS OF MISMANAGEMENT.

When the Ex-President of the Pacific Mail Company publicly declared that the receipts of the company had been systematically overestimated and the expenses correspondingly depreciated, Mr. RUFUS HATCH and the *World* came out and said it was all nonsense; that it was only the "wreckers" at their old tricks again; that the accounts were in excellent order, and that a full statement of the affairs of the company should be placed before the public in three days. The *World*, which has acted as the Stockwell-Hatch organ throughout this scandalous affair, made the following promise in its money article of the 17th of December:

> "The accountant examining the books of the Pacific Mail Company has now tested their accuracy in a manner which he finds completely satisfactory, and pronounces them well and correctly kept. He will therefore at once proceed to work out the history of the company's business for the eighteen months from May 31, 1873, when most of the present administration took charge, down to the first day of this month. This work will exhibit all the earnings and receipts of the company for that time, and show precisely what has been done with them in the way of expenses, repairs, and new construction. Unless some unexpected delay occurs the task will be completed *in about three days.*"

It is now the 8th of January, and the accounts have not been produced. But it has been testified by the book-keeper of the company before the Congressional committee that false entries were systematically made in the books, that the stocks of the company were gambled in extensively by the Directors, and that $850,000 was withdrawn from the shareholders' money without any account of its disbursement having been rendered. This was not the sort of statement which the worthy RUFUS HATCH promised, but it is all the information which has been vouchsafed to the unfortunate stockholders down to the present time.

This morning we are enabled to supplement this information with some highly important figures, which come from too good a source to admit of their being called in question. Mr. CHARLES C. NIEBUHR, the efficient Accountant and Treasurer of the company, was roughly dismissed the other day at Mr. HATCH's instance, probably because he was rather in Mr. HATCH's way. When Mr. NIEBUHR entered the Pacific Mail office, he found that "nothing had been written in the books of the Accountant's department since October, 1873." This fact alone shows on what a very pretty system the affairs of the company were conducted. Mr. NIEBUHR worked hard at the books, and eventually managed to get them in as good an order as was possible under the circumstances—probably in too good an order for Mr. HATCH, since that seems to have been the only cause for his dismissal. He now presents the stockholders of the company with a true account of the state of their affairs, and we are very much afraid that they will get very little consolation out of it. Mr. HATCH's glib assurances that it is "all right" will scarcely suffice to explain away these damaging figures. The present assets of the company, (including the installment of the subsidy just received, and which we should think will be the last ever paid,) amount to $337,845 98. On the other hand, the Directors owe $507,335 99, not reckoning the City tax for 1874, on which they are indebted in the sum of $160,000. Leaving this out, there is a clear deficit at this moment of $169,490 01, and we do not suppose that either Mr. STOCKWELL or Mr. HATCH will come forward and volunteer to make that good. That is not exactly the spirit in which they have hitherto dealt with the company.

But Mr. HATCH may say that this ugly deficit will be covered during the next few months. Upon that point, also, Mr. NIEBUHR has some extremely awkward figures to produce, and it cannot be doubted that he has not been reckoning without his host. His opportunities for acquiring information have been very much better than those which are open to the stockholders, for he has been behind the scenes and they have not. They may depend upon it that their late Accountant and Treasurer knows more about the true condition of their affairs than Mr. RUFUS HATCH, who told the Congressional committee the other day that he had only recently looked into the books for the first time. The bills and payments which will have to be provided for by the company during the next eight months amount, in the whole, to $2,809,014 44. Their receipts for the same period, estimated on the most liberal scale, and including the quarterly subsidy from Congress, cannot be more than $2,032,845 98. So that the result will stand as follows:

Expenditures	$2,809,014 44
Receipts	2,032,845 98
Deficit	$776,168 46

Mr. NIEBUHR has evidently endeavored to make out as favorable a statement for the company as he possibly can, and he therefore assumes that they will receive the quarterly payments of their subsidy in April and July, amounting to $250,000. We cannot accept this view; in our opinion it is impossible that Congress can continue to keep a subsidy in existence which has been so dishonestly obtained and so shamefully abused. This $250,000 must, therefore, be struck out from the probable assets of the company, and their deficit on the eight months' business will, therefore, amount to $1,276,168. According to the facts now placed before us, we do not see how this deficit is to be transmogrified into a surplus.

Such, then, is the result of the long mismanagement to which the stockholders in this once flourishing company have been exposed. We are very curious to learn how the honest portion of the Board of Directors propose to meet this crisis; and how they can justify to the stockholders and the public the retention in office of the Directors who sat with STOCKWELL on the board, and of Mr. RUFUS HATCH, who has certainly had his share in bringing the company to its present dismal plight.

STATE TAXES.

In the very lucid and outspoken report of Controller HOPKINS there are some valuable remarks on the subject of lessening the burdens of taxation. The difficulty is threefold, and springs first from the indisposition of the Legislature to cut down appropriations, second, from dishonesty in spending these appropriations, and third, from the unequal pressure of existing burdens, due to the faults in the administration of the assessment laws as well as in the laws themselves. In 1864 the rate of State taxation was 5¼ mills on the dollar; last year the rate was 7¼ mills. The proceeds of the rate of 1874 were as nearly as possible double those of 1864. This rather formidable increase during the last ten years has been due to a variety of causes. Of these, the legitimate demands of government account for rather less than the extravagance, waste, and peculation in various departments of State administration.

During the last ten years the necessity of providing for the principal and interest of the Bounty debt has called for an annual tax of two mills on the dollar. This pretty nearly accounts for the increase in the rate since 1864, though it falls very far short of accounting for the addition of one hundred per cent. to the amount raised. Besides, there were large sums spent on appropriations for sectarian charities and public buildings—two favorite Democratic methods of swindling the tax-payers—for which no tax was levied. They were, accordingly, unlawfully abstracted from the State sinking funds, and the sums thus misapplied have had to be made good by the deficiency taxes of the last year or two. Controller HOPKINS calls the erection of costly public buildings which has marked the last eight years of State administration "the greatest folly of our time." He shows that, beginning with the State Capitol, and including the various extravagantly-built asylums now in process of erection, the State will have paid under this head alone, by the time these jobs are completed, the sum of thirty millions of dollars. The scandalous waste of money on the new Capitol is fairly matched by the jobbery and extravagance connected with the new asylums for the insane. One of these was begun at an estimated cost of less than three-quarters of a million, but before it can be finished under the present plans it will have cost three millions of dollars. As the utmost capacity of the institution will be for 500 patients, the expense for house accommodation for each patient will not be less than $6,000. This is almost as luxurious a provision as that made for the insane patients in the Hudson River State Hospital, where 212 inmates have been provided with new chairs and sofas at an expense of $10,500.

Not to mention the gross and notorious leakages in canal expenditures, which have continued in a greater or less degree under all administrations, the State Prisons have been a permanent source of loss to the treasury. Under even fairly honest management, these institutions could be made, if not a source of revenue, at least self-supporting. As it is, they account for a yearly burden upon the State of about six hundred thousand dollars. In other words, each convict, instead of being made to earn enough for his own maintenance and that of his keepers, costs the tax-payers $200 a year. The difficulty of reducing taxation, therefore, is largely due to the difficulty of getting honest public servants. There cannot be jobbery in canal management, in public buildings, or in prison administration, without the people being made to pay for it. And the people may as well understand that while they not only tolerate but approve of the system of a merely political tenure of minor official positions there always will be jobbery.

The radical cure for the maladministration, and consequent high taxes from which the people have suffered, is in their own hands. A good deal was done by Gov. DIX to check the extravagant scale of expenditures on public buildings and in other departments. It rests with the present Administration not only to prevent a relapse into the corrupt Democratic methods of past years, but to carry forward the work begun in 1873 and 1874. Controller HOPKINS proposes, as one means of checking the further increase of State taxation, that the expenditures upon the asylums in course of erection by the State should cease until, with the beginning of 1877, the tax-payer is released from the two-mill rate chargeable on account of the Bounty loan. As a means of equalizing the burdens of taxation, he is in favor of a strict enforcement of the existing assessment laws. He despairs of seeing the enactment of any radical reform in this matter. But as the next best measure of relief, he maintains that "the full, true, and actual value of the property of the State, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, should be adopted as the basis of taxation." The State Assessors, he thinks, should determine from close personal examination the actual value of the real estate of each county, and that should be the basis on which the local authorities should be required to apportion their valuation and raise their taxes. Corporate property, which is now very unequally assessed, should form the subject of an annual statement, under oath, to the Controller. The Controller's recommendations on this subject will probably receive more attention after the Committee on Ways and Means of last Assembly have sent in their report upon the assessment problem.

SHAKERS IN ENGLAND.

The English press has latterly devoted considerable attention to the misfortunes and peculiarities of a band of some seven score "peculiar people," who formed a community somewhat resembling those of the Shakers, near the pleasant and tranquil town of Lymington. This community, which has existed since 1873, and is now rudely brought to grief because it has been unfortunate enough to become indebted to the outer world, was originated by a venerable dame bearing the euphonious name of Mrs. GIRLING. This lady traveled a good deal through the eastern counties of England during past years, preaching the immediate advent of the Messiah, and advocating that universal brotherhood and return to Arcadian simplicity among men which has been so long sought for and so seldom attained. Mrs. GIRLING, not profiting by the sad experience of the hundreds of persons whose communities, in both England and America, have come to grief, drew around her many men and women of rather more than ordinary intelligence, who seem to have become infatuated with the idea of a "religious colony" where the universal fraternity might be practiced. They therefore gladly accepted a proposition, made by a wealthy lady who had become a convert to Mrs. GIRLING's exalted fancies, to remove to an estate on the borders of the "New Forest," which is described as one of the "sleepiest hollows," as well as one of the most tranquil and delightful places, in England. The wealthy person paid the bills, and the community was launched into its little Arcadia.

Every one connected with it appears to have been, and to still be, perfectly sincere, but utterly deluded. The community was evidently pure and honest; the men and women forswore the world, and lived in immediate anticipation of the coming of the Messiah. They called themselves "Bible Christians," but the profane outsiders, who flocked in great crowds to attend their religious ceremonials, denominated them variously, Jumpers, Shakers, and Peculiar People. The women wore bloomers, and assisted at labor in the fields, which the members of the community undertook only because it was necessary to procure food. They refused to sell anything, as Christ never sold; but they bought from worldlings, as they believed that right. They "danced" as the Shakers sometimes do at their meetings; invariably addressed each other as "Dear Brother" or "Dear Sister," and most of their conversation was couched in a quaint and highly pious phraseology. Their experiment was brought to a sudden end, however, so far as their estate in the New Forest was concerned, by a sudden failure of funds. The wealthy lady whose pounds and shillings had thus far kept the Arcadia going suddenly discovered that her means were exhausted. The brethren and sisters had brought but little into the treasury, and, to make a long story short, the Sheriff's officers one day came in, a rude band of fifty men, with orders to dispossess, and incontinently threw the community's goods and chattels into the road. They then dislodged the unhappy Bible Christians, leaving them without a roof to cover them, and with the greater part of their earthly possessions smashed or badly damaged, and strewn on the muddy country highways.

We now come to the remarkable portion of the story. One might well suppose that, when the Arcadia had been thus savagely broken in upon, the members of the much-distressed community would have suddenly awakened from their dreams, and would have at once sought work among the neighboring farmers, or have gone back to their homes. But they did nothing of the kind. They sat down in a kind of blind resignation, regardless of the need of shelter and food. The cottagers near by proffered sympathy and aid, but only a few of the least robust accepted. They went into ecstasies and rhapsodic trances, claiming that their Christianity enabled them to turn their affliction into great joy. They talked with the curious who came to see them as if the heavens were soon to be opened, and food and raiment to be poured down upon them. The burden of their narratives was always this: "The Lord called me and I went. He will provide." They refused to make any compromise with their creditors, saying, "They have thrust us forth, and here we will stay." Huddled under hedges, through which snow and hail beat upon them, they passed the nights in alternately singing and shivering. When asked if they did not fear that they might contract disease by such exposure, they triumphantly announced that none had been in any way incommoded by their lack of shelter thus far, and that Providence gave them special strength. And so they passed many days, and may be there still, although, as their ejection took place more than a fortnight since, it is probable that many have recovered their senses. It is astonishing that after all the absurd and striking failures that Arcadian communities have been plunged into, and after the absolutely complete demonstration that prophets of the Messiah's immediate advent are entitled to no consideration whatever, a band of intelligent men and women should be willing to attempt the founding of such a community, and to believe in such prophets. Their persistence, after the failing of all the signs, in their adherence to Mrs. GIRLING, and their dependence upon a higher power, which is expected to fill their mouths and clothe them, as well as to build roofs over their heads, shows that the mania has taken complete possession of them. Doubtless they will follow their leader to fresh fields, even though starvation be the only prospect before them.

FLORIDA.

A REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY ELECTS A DEMOCRATIC SPEAKER BY THE AID OF THREE REPUBLICANS — GREAT INDIGNATION MANIFESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 7.—The Assembly organized to-day by electing a Democratic Speaker. This was effected by the corruption of three Republican members, from Leon, by United States Senator Conover and Congressman Walls. Without the use of improper influences, the Republicans have a clear majority of five in the Assembly. There is great indignation among Republicans at the action of Conover and Walls, and the three apostate Republicans. The Senate has not yet organized.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 7.—Several ballots were taken in the Senate to-day for President *pro tem.* without any definite result. When the Assembly met, W. W. Hicks made a short and eloquent speech counseling harmony and good feeling, and wound up by recommending T. Hannah, (Democrat,) of Washington County, for Speaker. Mr. Hannah was elected Speaker on the first ballot, having received 27 Conservative and 3 Republican votes. He is the first Democrat elected Speaker of the House since 1866. Both Houses adjourned until noon to-morrow.

MICHIGAN.

GOV. BAGLEY'S MESSAGE—A GRATIFYING FINANCIAL EXHIBIT FOR THE STATE.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 7.—Gov. Bagley read his Message to the Legislature this morning. It is a lengthy and important paper, devoted entirely to State affairs, with the exception of a statement that an invitation has been received to participate in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The financial exhibit is gratifying, faithfully fulfilling every requirement of the organic law, paying every obligation as it matures, providing in advance for every appropriation, creating no new debt, and renewing no old one.

SENATOR CHANDLER RENOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 7.—At the caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives to-night fifty-seven were present. An informal ballot for a candidate for the United States Senate was taken, with the following result: Chandler, 52; J. Webster Childs, 3; Gov. Bagley, 1; Judge Campbell, 1. Chandler's nomination was made unanimous by a rising vote. The election occurs on the 19th inst. There is little doubt of Chandler's election.

MAINE.

GOV. DINGLEY'S MESSAGE—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE—RECOMMENDATIONS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—Gov. Dingley was inaugurated to-day. His message places the receipts of the State during the past year at $1,853,904, and disbursements, $1,537,719. Of this amount $714,426 was on account of the war debt, and $407,477 on account of schools. The ordinary expenditures therefore during the past year have been $320,694, or a little less than one and a half mills on the dollar of State valuation. The debt is now, after deducting sinking funds, $5,531,076, a reduction of $321,575 during the past year. In ten years nearly $7,000,000 have been paid by the people of Maine on account of the State debt, nearly $3,000,000 being for the reduction of principal and $4,000,000 on account of interest. Should the present rate of taxation be continued the balance of this debt will be extinguished in 1888. The Governor favors equalization of taxation on railroads, banks, and corporations, so that all expenditures may be met without assessing a dollar on the towns and cities.

He urges the enforcement of the collection of taxes from delinquent railroads, $90,000 remaining unpaid out of $105,069 assessed last year; favors the increase of the license fees of insurance companies doing business in the State. If these suggestions are enforced a State tax of three and a half mills on the dollar, instead of four mills, would be sufficient to meet all State expenditures.

He suggests that the Divorce laws be reformed; the adoption of an Enabling act, recognizing the eligibility of women to office, and a revision of the State Constitution.

The educational affairs of the State are in a most prosperous condition.

He deplores the fact that the Trustees of savings institutions have thought it necessary or advisable to invest out of the State $11,500,000, or more than one-third of the deposits of the people of Maine—capital which is needed at home for the development of the abundant resources of the State.

[NOTE.—The apparent discrepancy in figures in the above is explained by the fact that $95,122 in expenditures is covered by special and exceptional appropriations, not ordinary expenses. The body of the message did not account for this.]

INDIANA.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE—ITS POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 7.—Both branches of the Legislature met at 10 o'clock this morning, and organized promptly. In the Senate John Overmeyer, Republican, was elected as the principal Secretary, and U. H. Smith, Republican, as Associate Secretary. E. F. Monnifee, Independent, was elected as principal doorkeeper. The Republicans and Independents in the Senate compromised on a division of officers.

In the House David Turpie, Democrat, was elected Speaker by a strict party vote, receiving 6 majority over the Republican and Independent nominee. In the organization of the House the vote stands: Democrats, 56; Republicans, 35; Independents, 9; thus giving the Independents only 15 votes on joint ballot, and leaving a clear Democratic majority of 8 on joint ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOV. GASTON'S MESSAGE—NATIONAL POLITICS—FINANCES OF THE STATE—PROHIBITION DISCUSSED AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE—THE RAILROADS, HOOSAC TUNNEL, AND OTHER MATTERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—Gov. Gaston's message is a lengthy one. At the outset national affairs are considered, a currency liable to inflation is condemned, and the encroachment of Federal power on the rights of States is strongly pronounced against. He urges the abolishing of sectional animosity and a return to amicable relations as the only guarantee for the peace and prosperity of the nation at large.

The present funded debt of the State is classified as follows:

Railroad loans	$14,971,016
War loans	1,936,185
Ordinary loans	1,558,000
Total	$29,465,204

The sinking fund created for its redemption amounts to nearly $11,000,000, so that the net debt is less than $19,000,000. While this exhibit is reassuring, he urges strict economy in legislation.

The expenditures and payments from the revenue of the present year are estimated at $5,214,550, and the ordinary revenue of the year is estimated at $3,568,983 55, from which it is evident that a State tax of $2,225,000 will be requisite.

The State has expended over $600,000 for charitable institutions, and he favors the creation of public institutions for the poor and insane in addition to those now existing. He questions the policy of erecting a new State Prison. He favors the employment of women and children in factories, and urges a proper provision for the education of the latter.

He commends the efficiency of the Militia, which he places at 6,042 enlisted men.

The Prohibitory law is discussed at length. He says the problem is not an easy one to solve, a high moral cause having been dragged from the house of its friends and thrown into the arena of party strife. While legislation to some extent may aid it, it is a fatal mistake to rely upon law as the sole agency for promoting temperance. Law only sustains the appeals to the moral sense and judgment of people, but it cannot in itself prove effectual. For more than twenty years the people have waited for predicted blessings that were to result from a Prohibitory law. To-day public sentiment demands the repeal of the law. The people do not desire this repeal because their zeal in the cause of temperance is less than it was twenty years ago, but because they believe that the law has signally failed to accomplish the great and beneficent purposes for which it was enacted, and that it has tended to corrupt the administration of law in the State. Entertaining decided opinions as to the general character of the legislation best adapted to accomplish the reform, he doubted if it was within his province to seem to dictate the details of legislation on this subject. He recommended, however, the repeal of the existing Prohibitory law, and the enactment of a law in its stead which shall place the sale of intoxicating liquors in responsible hands, and shall surround such sale with the strongest practicable limitations and safeguards; also the repeal of the Constabulary law, and in its place the enactment of a law creating and providing for a Police force in the nature of a detective force.

He commends the repealing of the amendments to the Constitution, which requires the Legislature to prescribe by general laws for the election of Sheriffs, Registers of Probate, Commissioners of Insolvency, Clerks of Courts, and District Attorneys by the people.

There has been no diminution in the aggregate of business done by existing railroads, and but some comparatively small diminution of receipts. The receipts of the roads for last year were $34,632,483; those of the year preceding, were $34,930,527.

Referring to the Hoosac Tunnel and its availability, he thought it should be the policy of the State to connect the tunnel and the railroad which belongs to it with other important railroads, and make the property owned by the State a part of the through line. He commends the action of the last Assembly in passing the act creating the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad Company to the present Legislature. The total payments to contractors on account of the tunnel he places at $12,973,822 51.

He commends the Centennial celebration to the people, and closes his message by speaking a good word in favor of short sessions of the Legislature, arguing that this year presents unusual opportunities and inducements for abbreviating its length.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Work on the Memorial Hall of the Centennial Buildings is pushed with great rapidity. At the main entrance granite has been placed in position up to the height of twenty feet, while in other portions of the building the stone has reached an average height of about five feet. The portion of the stone designed for the facing of the pavilions has been laid. The brick work is also far advanced, and the interior walls are nearly to the contemplated height. The centre hall of the main exhibition building will be a grand feature in the general design. The sides will be formed with open arcades, heavy pilasters, with projecting columns, being supports to the dome. This portion has reached nearly its full height, and will soon be under a temporary roof, in order that the interior work can be prosecuted during the Winter. The artist who is engaged to cast the figures which are to ornament the dome has been accommodated with a building upon the ground, and a furnace for his use is in the course of construction. Some of the figures are of colossal size, and will be cast in zinc metal. The models and molds are now being prepared. The iron columns and girders are being prepared for the Exhibition Pavilion, the foundations of which are now completed. It is expected the contractor will have this building completed at least six months before the contract time shall have expired.

EVENTS ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The mining stock excitement continues at fever heat. Consolidated Virginia is quoted at $700; California at $730; Gould and Curry, $64; Savage, $189; Ophir, $295; Yellow Jacket, $150; and Mexican, $35.

A jury was obtained to-day at San Jose for the trial of the notorious murderer Tibercio Vasquez.

Postmaster Coey was to-day commissioned as Brigadier General of the State Militia.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

THE STATE OF ITS AFFAIRS.

HOW IT IS BEING MANAGED—FACTS AND FIGURES FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

In February last, without having made any application for the position, I was advised by the Secretary of the company that the board wished me to meet Mr. Rufus Hatch, the "Vice President" and "Managing Director," with reference to my appointment as accountant of the company.

I called upon Mr. Hatch, and the matter was talked over. He expressed himself very strongly with regard to some of the former employes of the company, stating that they then needed honest and capable men to fill responsible positions. I asked him if he was satisfied with my qualifications in those respects, and he said he was, entirely so. The amount of salary appeared to be the only objection, as he did not wish to pay my price. After two or three interviews, and with the understanding that when the company had been placed upon a sound footing there would probably be no trouble on that score, a compromise was agreed upon, and I commenced my labors.

There is no need of my stating to you the condition in which I found the books of accounts; the investigation now being carried on by the committee of Congress sufficiently illustrates that point.

Suffice it to say, that when I entered upon my duties on the 16th February, 1874, nothing had been written in the books of the Accountant's Department since October, 1873, a period of nearly four months; and there was no one in the office who could aid me in my endeavors to understand the accounts.

During my progress in writing up the vast amount of back work, I deemed it advisable to change the whole system of keeping the books, and I accordingly did so.

The result of my labor for the last ten months stands recorded on the books of the company to-day, and I willingly stake my reputation as an accountant upon that result.

During all this time, the relations between Mr. Hatch and myself have been of the most friendly and intimate kind. He has often expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the management of my department, as he knew that everything was correct, and that he could always be supplied with the information he needed.

In June it was deemed desirable to make a change in the office of Treasurer of the company, and I was unanimously elected as Treasurer by the Board of Directors, thus filling two of the most responsible positions in their gift.

In July I was requested to visit all the various agencies and ports at which the steamers of the company stopped between New-York and San Francisco. I left New-York Aug. 15, going via the Isthmus to Panama, thence up the Central American, Mexican, and Californian coasts, stopping at all the ports, and making as thorough an investigation as possible at each place. I was absent three months, and returned in November, making a full report for the board of my labors, and adding such suggestions as presented themselves to me, whereby the company could make a large annual saving in its expenses at the various agencies. And although it is now nearly two months since my return, my report has never been received or read to the board, notwithstanding I have urged its acceptance not only to the "Managing Director," but to several other members of the Board of Directors; and when I left the company's employ on Monday last, it was in my desk, where it has remained since my return.

You are probably conversant with the facts of my removal and discharge, as I have, in justice to myself, caused the correspondence relating thereto to be published for public information.

An arbitrary dismissal, with twenty-four hours' notice, for no cause "except reduction of expenses," by one who had not the authority to act, cannot be passed over by me with quiet acquiescence.

No one will suppose that the company intended to continue business without a Treasurer, or without a head accountant, and common courtesy would have demanded that I should at least have been asked to accept a reduction of salary, and given the privilege of declining. So far as my knowledge goes, (with the single exception of a junior clerk, receiving $25 per month,) my dismissal reduces the expenses of the company to a point which is probably satisfactory to the "Managing Director." The address to the stockholders, dated Jan. 4, 1875, and signed by the "Managing Director," promises "a statement covering all the business from May 31, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1874."

This will prove to be a very interesting document, covering a large amount of detail of general information. But I think a few items showing the condition of the company financially will be of more value to you at the present time, and, therefore, I ask your attention to the following statement, which, I believe, will not vary very materially from the official statement whenever it is rendered.

Since writing the above I learn that the "chief has delighted to honor his own," and that the fallacy of discharging me "to reduce expenses" has exploded. Mr. J. B. Houston has been appointed Treasurer and Accountant to fill the vacancy caused by my dismissal. In addition to being Treasurer of the Panama Railroad Company, he now holds the positions in your company of "Second Vice President," "Assistant Manager," "Treasurer," and "Accountant."

With this brief statement of facts, I remain, yours, truly,
CHARLES C. NIEBUHR,
Late Treasurer Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1875.

PAYMENTS—Bills payable			$222,430 38
Rio, draft, account City of Peking		$18,304 44	
Due for freight on coal		15,200 00	
Cash bills for December and January		30,000 00	
Due Panama Railroad Company, November and December		48,151 17	
Due for drafts from Panama		29,500 00	
Due Walsh Bros., stevedores		8,000 00	
Due on account of new pier		27,000 00	
Due for rent of pier to Jan. 1		3,750 00—	179,905 61
Due John Roach, account of three new iron propellers building, Dec. 28		75,000 00	
Due John Roach, account of three new iron propellers building, Jan. 28		75,000 00	
Total		$150,000 00	
Less due by him, sale Rising Star	$40,000		
Less due by him, sale old anchors	5,000—	45,000 00—	105,000 00
Total			$507,335 99
RECEIPTS—Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1874		$17,845 98	
Subsidy, due Jan. 1, 1875		125,000 00	
From connecting companies (£4,000)		20,000 00	
From Pier No. 42, for January, estimated		175,000 00—	337,845 98
Deficit			**$169,490 01**
In addition to above payments, the City tax for 1874 is due			$160,000 00

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES, (DEC. 31,) 1874, OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY FOR NEXT EIGHT MONTHS.

Bills payable—January	$222,430 38	
February	218,337 06	
March	52,042 51	
April	132,248 49	
May	57,666 00	
June	43,494 51—	$726,218 95
Due in January, as per foregoing statement		179,905 61
Due for time bills for which notes are to be given		30 000 00
Due H. K. Thurber & Co., for supplies		23,072 13
Due over-draft on San Francisco, Dec. 1		149,460 64
Due A. T. Stewart & Co.—no note given—Feb. 15		25,027 19
Due in London, for coal to Feb. 25, £8,090		40,450 00
Due in London, charter "Mikado," Feb. 27, £7,374 3s. 3d.		36,871 56
Due in San Francisco, four months' supply bills, Dec. 1		192,675 03
Due for rent of Pier No. 34, Feb. 1 to Aug. 1		26,250 00
Due for rent of office, Wall street, to May 1, six months		5,750 00
Due for City taxes for 1874		160,000 00
Due Panama Railroad Company, interest on loan, $500,000, to Aug. 1		23,333 33
Due Panama Railroad Company, loan, due Aug. 29		500,000 00
Due John Roach & Son, on three new iron propellers building, Dec. 28 to July 28, eight months, at $75,000		600,000 00
Due John Roach & Son, spare pieces on City of Peking and Tokio		90,000 00
Total		$2,809,014 44

I have not included in above the general expenses, such as salaries, advertising, telegraphing, &c.

Insurance on all the ships, except Peking, Tokio, Acapulco, and Colon expires within this time, and if renewed will require about $200,000.

Due on coal freights, say $250,000, part payable here, balance at various agencies.

ESTIMATED ASSETS, (DEC. 31, 1874,) FOR NEXT EIGHT MONTHS.

Cash in bank, gold	$16,742 50	
Cash in bank, currency	1,103 48—	$17,845 98
Balance on hand in London, say £5,000		25,000 00
Due in London, balance insurance on City of Guatemala		10,000 00
Subsidy due Jan. 1, 1875		125,000 00
Subsidy due April 1, 1875		125,000 00
Subsidy due July 1, 1875		125,000 00
Total		$427,845 98
Due from John Roach—sale of Rising Star	$40,000	
Due from John Roach—sale anchors, &c.	5,000—	45,000 00
Total		$472,845 98
Due from Central American States, mail service to Dec. 1	$79,000	
Due from Mexican Government, mail service to Dec. 1	60,500	
In addition to the above is to be added the receipts from Pier No. 42, for freight and passengers for eight months, at an average of $175,000 per month. In this estimate I give the company the benefit of their earnings, without deducting their running expenses, say $25,000 per month		1,400,000 00
The average for same eight months in 1874 was $155,000.		
Receipts from foreign connecting companies, say eight months, at £4,000 per month, £32,000		160,000 00
Total		$2,032,845 98

Showing a deficit for next eight months of $776,168 46, without counting coal freights, renewal of insurance, or general expenses.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—IRWIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The investigation into Pacific Mail affairs to-day resulted in nothing of consequence, and Abert was given till Saturday to decide about giving the names of persons to whom he made disbursements. The books of Jay Cooke & Co. have not arrived. It is believed Abert will disclose all the information he has. Some of the committee think a plan has been made to interrupt the investigation by keeping away important witnesses, and the committee will be more careful in future about disclosing in advance its purposes concerning the calling of witnesses and the conduct of the investigation. There are strong influences at work seeking to have the investigation concluded without pressing inquiries further in the direction which will lead to unpleasant discoveries. Mr. Parsons will be examined by the committee to-morrow.

IRWIN TO GO TO JAIL TO-DAY.

Richard B. Irwin, the recusant witness, will be removed to the District Jail to-morrow. He was permitted to remain at his hotel to-day in consequence of the rain storm which prevailed here all day, his impaired health making it unable to remove him during the continuance of the storm. A room has been fitted up in the jail under direction of his friends to make his imprisonment as comfortable as possible. It is believed he would be glad, and expects to have the whole truth disclosed through other sources, but for some purpose which he does not explain, he is determined not to have the responsibility rest upon himself.

IRWIN'S PETITION TO THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Speaker of the House presented a petition from Richard B. Irwin, the contumacious witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, complaining of his confinement in the common jail, and asking that on account of his delicate health his detention may be in some other place conformable to the precedents of the House.

A discussion arose on the petition, the side of the petitioner being taken by Messrs. Maynard, of Tennessee; Eldredge, of Wisconsin, and Butler, of Massachusetts; and the opposite side being taken by Messrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts; E. H. Roberts, of New-York; Kasson, of Iowa, and Tremain, of New-York, the latter moving that the petition be laid on the table. Mr. Butler, in the course of his remarks, stated that the Neros of the Old World had never done anything worse than the Republican majority was doing in this case. It was setting a precedent which he trusted the Democracy, when it came into power, would not follow. He moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to ascertain if Irwin's health will be injured by his confinement.

Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. Butler, and said that this man Irwin was undertaking to set up his opinion and his will against that of the American people, speaking through its constitutional representatives. This man by submitting to the law could be at any time free and discharged. There was always, it seemed, a great deal of delicacy where there was a great deal of money.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, argued in the same direction. This recusant witness held the key to whatever place of confinement he might be in. All that he had to do was to comply with the law, tell what he knows, and walk forth free.

Mr. Tremain, of New-York, said that his motion to lay the petition on the table had been prompted by the sincere and conscientious belief that that course was demanded by a proper regard for the honor, dignity, and authority of the House. To discharge this contumacious witness, or to enter upon these ameliorating proceedings on his mere statement, would be to leave the House with a stain resting upon it. Public virtue rested at the foundation of republican institutions, and that which assailed the integrity of the House struck a blow at public liberty. If this question were to be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, there should be an amendment to it that the prisoner be furnished with quail on toast and other luxuries. He insisted on his motion to lay the petition on the table. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 101 to 61.

ARRANGEMENTS AT THE JAIL FOR IRWIN'S RECEPTION.

The House having refused to relieve Richard B. Irwin from imprisonment in the common jail, Sergeant at Arms Ordway this afternoon went to the jail to make arrangements for his accommodation. Irwin has been assigned the room occupied by Gen. Sickles, pending the latter's trial for the killing of Key, which will be rendered comfortable by the addition of Winter furniture. It is expected Irwin will be removed thither to-morrow or next day.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

MR. CHARLES ABERT AGAIN ON THE STAND—HE MAKES A LENGTHY STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER TO WHOM HE PAID MONEY—DISCUSSION BY THE COMMITTEE—ABERT ALLOWED TILL SATURDAY TO CONSIDER FINALLY WHETHER HE WILL ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mr. Charles Abert, the counsel and agent of Richard B. Irwin in his subsidy enterprise, appeared again this morning before the Committee of Ways and Means, when the following proceedings took place:

The Chairman—We left off in the examination yesterday at the question whether you would give us the names of the persons to whom you paid the money received from Mr. Irwin. I will repeat the question.

Witness—Before proceeding with that branch of my testimony, I desire to submit to the committee the opinion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson. I have said that had my examination preceded that of Mr. Irwin I should have felt no hesitancy in answering the question of the committee as to whom, under Mr. Irwin's direction, I, as his attorney, paid certain sums of money intrusted to me by him for the purpose. As now advised, it appears that I would thus unknowingly have violated my duty as counsel or attorney. I have said that I felt a hesitancy in stating to whom the payments were made by me, from the fact that Mr. Irwin had declined to answer to whom he had made payments, and I say that he did not direct me to pay any sum or sums to any member of either House of Congress. Neither did I do so, nor did I pay any person with the knowledge, understanding, or agreement that any sum or sums were to be so paid. Mr. Irwin has not forbidden me to name, nor requested me not to name the persons to whom he directed me to make payments, but having requested him to give his consent, under the apprehension that with it I might answer fully, as desired, he has addressed me the following letter:

WORMLEY'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1875.

Charles Abert, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have carefully reflected upon your request that I would release you from your obligations as my counsel so as to enable you to answer any and all questions that may be put to you by the Committee on Ways and Means. I find myself still unable to express such consent. Indeed, I doubt whether any action of mine can change those relations. I can only repeat that I must leave the decision of the question to your conscience, your own sense of duty, and your own knowledge of the relative rights and obligations of client and counsel. I cannot believe that any counsel has a right under any circumstances to give up the confidence of his client. As this is a matter of great importance to you, as your decision may bring you in contact with the physical power of the House of Representatives, as it involves a question of the highest professional ethics, and as it may affect your whole future career one way or the other, whatever you decide, allow me to go a step further and most earnestly and respectfully advise you, for your own sake and in order that your course may command the continued confidence of your clients and your professional brethren, that before definitely deciding you consult the highest authority in your profession now available. Should you act either way, under the advice of Hon. Reverdy Johnson or Hon. J. S. Black, or any lawyer of a similar standing, I should feel that you had a protection against criticism from whatever quarter; and should any lawyer of the standing of these gentlemen advise you to answer all the questions of the committee, I, for one, would feel that you had exhausted your duty so far as I am concerned. Personally, as you are aware, I should be glad to release you unconditionally, knowing that your evidence could only confirm mine. Very respectfully,
RICHARD B. IRWIN.

It was in consequence of this letter that I wrote to Hon. Reverdy Johnson as follows, he being personally well known to me for many years:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1875.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore:

DEAR SIR: I am summoned to testify before the committee of the House of Representatives now investigating the Pacific Mail subsidy question, and must appear to-morrow. I was of counsel for R. B. Irwin, who had control of the interests of the company before Congress during the session of 1871-72. I was directed in the course of my employment by him to make payments to certain persons, not members of Congress of either House, for their aid and counsel in the matter. I desire to have your opinion whether, under my obligations as counsel, I have the right to give the names of these persons if called on to do so by the committee. In the course of my examination is it consistent with the relative rights and duties of client and counsel to answer such questions? Please give me your opinion fully on the principle involved.

Very respectfully,
(Signed.) C. ABERT.

Here is Mr. Johnson's reply:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6, 1875.

To Charles Abert, Esq., Washington:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday is received. If you were employed by Mr. Irwin as counsel, and in that capacity were directed by him to employ other persons and to pay them out of the funds placed in your hands for the purpose, you cannot legally, or morally, without his consent, disclose their names. You tell me, and from my knowledge of you I am sure it is so, that you made no payment to any member of Congress.

Yours, with regard, REVERDY JOHNSON.

The witness here quoted from a ruling of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the Ocean National Bank investigation, which he regarded as sustaining his views, and said, from the indicated opinion of the Chairman, Mr. Maynard, his views seem fully to accord with the opinion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson already given: "Where a difference in the course of action on the same point by two committees of the House occurs both courses cannot be right, and in my opinion the House itself should decide which is right." There is a recognized difference between the position of Mr. Irwin and myself before this committee in that he was an officer or agent of the Pacific Mail Company, and I was an attorney and counselor employed by him. "Communications made on the faith of that professional confidence which a client reposes in his counsel, attorney, or solicitor are not allowed to be revealed in a court of justice." [Phillips on Evidence, vol. 1, page 162.] With respect to the character and situation of the persons receiving the communications, it is to be observed that this professional privilege extends to the three cases of counsel, attorney, and solicitor. (Page 163.) Therefore, in the payments made by me, as the attorney of Mr. Irwin, am I not debarred from testifying, especially when, on applying to my client to be allowed to testify on this point, he declines to give his consent? Phillips says, "An attorney will not be allowed, against his client's will, to disclose matters of professional confidence, though he himself is willing to do so." (Page 163.) In the Ocean Bank investigation case, already referred to, the witness was not allowed to answer the question as to whether he knew of any illegal or improper conduct in the management of the affairs of the bank on his, Mr. Davis', part, or on the part of any other official in any way connected with the bank, because what the witness knew came from Mr. Davis himself. Having exhibited to this committee an opposite course of action pursued by it from that adopted by the Committee on Banking and Currency on the question of professional confidence, I respectfully contend that the House alone can decide which is the right course, and therefore, before answering the pending interrogatory of this committee, I ask that the committee will obtain the decision of the House on this point as applicable in my case."

The Chairman—I will not ask you just now to divulge any communication made to you by Mr. Irwin; but I will ask you to testify to your own acts without any regard to any communications. I therefore put the question to you—to whom did you pay this money?

Witness—It strikes me that that is the very question at issue. I made no payments voluntarily; I made them under the direction of Mr. Irwin.

The Chairman—About communications between counsel and his client, the courts say that these communications are confidential; but I never heard of a court saying that a man can conceal his own acts because his client told him to do them. I ask you now about your own acts.

Mr. Niblack—I desire to call the attention of the witness to the distinction that exists between communications made by a client to his attorney and disbursements made by the attorney simply as an agent. In other words, the duties of counsel do not, as a rule, extend to business of that sort, but simply to advice and general direction.

The Chairman to witness—Do you hold, as a matter of law, that this committee is not entitled to hear any communications made to you by Mr. Irwin, if both you and Mr. Irwin consent to it? That seems to be the doctrine laid down by the Committee on Banking and Currency, in the case to which you have referred.

Witness—No, Sir. The difficulty in this case is that Mr. Irwin himself declined to answer. If Mr. Irwin had not declined to answer I should not have considered this a privileged question at all.

Mr. Beck—Let me make a suggestion to Mr. Abert. Mr. Johnson says in his letter that if you were employed by Mr. Irwin as counsel, and in that capacity were directed by him to employ other persons, and to pay them out of funds put into your hands for the purpose, you cannot legally or morally without his consent disclose their names. You recollect that you said to us yesterday that the payments were made by you to men whom you had never seen before nor since in many cases. Does it not occur to you that where payments were made by you to men whom you never saw before nor since the letter of Mr. Reverdy Johnson does not approach that question at all?

Witness—It is not a question of employment by me certainly.

The Chairman—Nobody is more desirous than I am myself to guard jealously the rights of a client in the hands of his counsel. They are considered by the profession the most sacred of its obligations, and I for one would not knowingly trench upon those rights. We desire to get at certain acts of yours, which we believe we are entitled to, without regard to the discussion of this question. As Mr. Niblack has said, these acts of disbursement by you cannot under any construction be considered as confidential communications between client and counsel.

Mr. Kasson—In the very nature of things the party to whom the money is paid is as well aware of the fact as the client is himself, and therefore it cannot be a personal secret. I hold further, that universal law requires a counsel in a case in court to testify to a payment which he has made to another party by direction of his client or not if that question arises.

Mr. Niblack—Under the law of my State, a physician is prohibited from disclosing communications made to him by his patient, but that prohibition would not prevent him if called upon in a proper way from communicating the fact what medicine he gave to his patient.

Mr. Kasson—Or if a suit was brought by the apothecary who sold the medicine, and he should put the physician on the stand, the physician would be compelled to testify that he ordered the medicine.

Mr. Niblack—Or take the case of a priest. He may properly refuse to tell what a dying man communicated to him, but that would not protect him from disclosing to the court what became of the money of the dying man that came into his possession, if that became a material question.

The Chairman—He might be shielded from saying what the dying man told him, but not from stating what he did with the money.

Mr. Beck—The question here does not raise at all the question between attorney and client. We are investigating now what corrupt means have been used to obtain legislation by Congress. Mr. Irwin is in no sense a party to that matter. He is a witness, and this man is a witness, and they cannot constitute the relations of client and attorney in covering up payments made for corrupt purposes. As we are endeavoring to get at the bottom of the question whether corrupt means were used or not the relations of client and attorney cannot exist in the matter. Congress does not recognize any such thing. It is against public morality for men to come here attempting to influence legislation and spending money for that purpose. Whether Mr. Irwin employed counsel or not he could not constitute a relation which would keep Congress from getting at facts. I therefore go away beyond all this question of attorney and client.

Mr. Wood—You express my sentiments exactly.

Mr. Kelley—And I concur entirely.

The Chairman—I do not doubt a word of what Mr. Beck has said, that this matter is distinguishable from the relations of attorney and client.

The Witness—I would state that I only want to clear my professional honor, and my honor as a man who up to fifty-two years of age has passed through life with his character untarnished. I therefore ask that you will decide the question which I have submitted, and that then you will allow me until Saturday morning to decide fully on my position. I have been suffering from chronic ozena, which has weakened me very much, and I should like to have rest until Saturday morning. I would feel in a different position if I had the decision of the House. I want to feel fully fortified in the matter.

Mr. Beck—Will you abide by the decision of the House?

Witness—Do you mean by that that if the House decides I shall answer I will answer?

Mr. Beck—Yes.

Witness—I cannot say yes or no to that.

After a short consultation, the request of the witness was complied with, and he was excused until Saturday morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

Mr. John T. Raymond will benefit by this evening's representation at the Park Theatre. The compliment has been tendered to him by many well-known citizens, who have expressed their ideas on the subject in a very flattering letter addressed to him and to Mr. Stuart. To Mr. Raymond's personation of *Colonel Sellers*—a personation which has been offered about 120 consecutive times—has been largely due the success of the "Gilded Age," and we approve most heartily, on this account, the intention with which to-night's performance is to be given. Monday, the new French opera bouffe troupe, the members of which arrived from Havana yesterday, succeed Mr. Raymond. Their engagement opens with the production of "Le Voyage en Chine."

TO-NIGHT'S ORPHEON CONCERT.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins announces for this evening, at Steinway Hall, his "Christmas-Tide Festival Concert for the Orpheon fund." Mr. Hopkins has for many years worked hard to establish his "Orpheon schools," and, as we are sure his object in life and his teachings are a good deal more sensible than his writings, we really think he ought to be helped by the public as well as by a few liberal persons who have thus far accorded him their support. On the other hand, there is not the slightest need of appealing to the nation for aid on the ground that the country is, in a musical sense, "ruled by foreigners often the lowest and most disreputable," and that "foreign musicians are often cheats, beggars, and pickpockets." Rubbish of this sort sadly injures Mr. Hopkins' cause, and if the gentleman's essays in literature got into circulation by any act of injudicious friendship, so bad an opinion might be formed of the value of his instruction that he would have as much difficulty in finding pupils for his free classes as in obtaining money to keep them up.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Nebraska Legislature convened at Lincoln yesterday.

W. S. Pike, the well-known banker of New-Orleans, died of paralysis yesterday.

The municipal election in Memphis, Tenn., passed off quietly yesterday. The Democratic ticket was generally successful.

Jennie Davis, colored, of Baltimore, cut Amelia Griffin's throat yesterday, inflicting, it is thought, a fatal wound.

The Toronto *Globe* yesterday published a complete retraction and apology by the proprietors of the *National* to Hon. George Brown for libel on his personal character.

Five thousand gallons of American coal oil were seized in Canada yesterday, it having been ordered by the Inland Revenue Department to be banished from the country.

Col. George Parker, of Gen. Husted's staff, was yesterday elected Brigadier General of the Eighth Brigade, Fifth Division New-York State National Guard, with head-quarters at Poughkeepsie.

The Postmaster General of Canada has under consideration the question of amending the postal relations between Canada and France. He will visit France early in the Spring in order to complete arrangements.

Robert J. Dallas, of Molson's Bank, Toronto, Ont., who recently absconded with a large sum of money, was, on his return to Toronto, so mentally prostrated, that under medical advice he has been removed to the Sanitarium at Clifton Springs.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Jones' block, at Northampton, Mass., was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. The losers were as follows: Isaac R. Jones, of Chelsea, owner of the building, $4,000, insured for $2,500 in the "Builders'," of Boston; Metcalf & Co., printers, $6,000, insured for $4,800 in English and Hartford companies; Hayes Bros., harness makers, $5,000, insured for $3,000 in English and Philadelphia companies; Hamilton & Jones, printers, $1,000, uninsured. The total loss is $16,000, and total insurance $10,300.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly after 1 A. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the one-story frame building No. 1,047 Third avenue, owned by Benjamin C. Sparks, occupied by Olaf Washbore as a feed store, and by Vierning & Merritt as stables. The building was damaged to the amount of $500; fully insured in the Broadway Company. Washbore sustained a loss of $600 on stock; insured for $500. Two horses, belonging to Vierning & Merritt, and valued at $400, were burned to death, and two sets of harness were destroyed.

At 2:30 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the barber shop of August Junsen on the first floor of No. 150 Mulberry street. Damage to stock and fixtures, $300; insured for $800 in the Germania Company. The building is owned by Cruger & Co. Damage, $200; insured.

ILLINOIS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE—ELECTION OF E. M. HAINES AS SPEAKER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7.—An *Evening Journal* special from Springfield says the House met this morning at 10 o'clock, and effected a permanent organization by the election of E. M. Haines, of Cook County, a Democrat, as Speaker. Up to latest advices no selection had been reached in the Senate for President.

MINNESOTA—COUNTING THE VOTES ON THE STATE TICKET.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 7.—The Legislature in joint convention to-day counted the votes on the State ticket at the last election. The official Republican majority for Chief Justice is 10 186

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Times* Paris dispatch says: As it is well known that the dissolution of the Assembly would render President MacMahon very popular and influence the general election in favor of his Government, the President will very probably break off negotiations with the Left and form a dissolution Ministry comprising the Duke De Broglie, M. De Fourtou, M. Depeyre, Gen. Cissey, and Dukes Decazes and D'Audrifret Pasquier.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON DECLINES FOR THE PRESENT TO ACCEPT THE RESIGNATIONS OF THE MINISTERS.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—President MacMahon has informed the Council of Ministers that he declines to accept their resignations until he has succeeded in forming a Cabinet out of the new majority of the Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA WITH REGARD TO UNANNEXED TERRITORY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The London *Globe* says correspondence is in progress between the Governments of England and the United States in relation to some territory in British North America which England claims, but has never formally annexed to her dominions.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARY EXPEDITION FOR THE NEGROES OF THE SOUTH—A RUMOR.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Right Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, accompanied by several priests, has sailed on the steamer Oceanic for New-York. He goes to promote the missions among the negroes of the Southern States.

It is again rumored that Mr. Disraeli is to be married.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET—DEATH OF THE ELECTOR OF HESSE.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Prussian Diet is summoned to meet on the 16th inst.

Frederick William, Elector of Hesse, is dead.

SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO'S SISTER GOES WITH HIM TO SPAIN.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—King Alfonso's sister, the Countess of Girgenti, accompanies him to Spain.

CASTELAR PREPARING TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY—PROTESTANT NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED—KING ALFONSO'S HOPES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says Señor Castelar is preparing to quit Spain before King Alfonso's arrival.

Two Protestant newspapers have been suppressed in Madrid.

King Alfonso has sent a telegraphic dispatch to Canovas Del Castillo, confirming the ministerial appointments, and expressing the hope that there will now be inaugurated an era of real liberty, peace, and forgetfulness of past discords.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—One thousand troops will be sent to Cuba on the 10th inst., to reinforce the Spanish army on that island.

TURKEY.

THE PODGORITZA AFFAIR.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—The Montenegrin Government declares itself satisfied with Turkey's action in the Podgoritza affair.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE BARK KEYSTONE DISABLED AT SEA—A STEAM-SHIP DISABLED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The bark Keystone, from New-York for Belfast, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The crew were rescued and brought to this port by the ship Enoch Train, which arrived here to-day from New-York.

The steam-ship Pembroke, which sailed from Cardiff Dec. 18, for New-York, has returned disabled.

THE POSTAL PARCEL SCALE.

Under the recent improvements in postal arrangements great convenience is secured to stores and their remote customers. Gloves, shawls, slippers, groceries, cigars, dry goods, candy, ornaments, tea, anything not weighing over four pounds, can be sent quicker by mail than by express, and at a fractional cost. For two cents one may send by mail a parcel weighing a quarter of a pound from Maine to California; eight cents will carry a pound across the continent. To aid in this wonderful economy and convenience inaugurated by the Government, Fairbanks & Co. have produced a special postal parcel scale of great advantage to everybody at the house or office.

ARREST OF A NOTED THIEF.

Detective King, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested, at the corner of Canal and Elizabeth streets, James Williams, a notorious sneak-thief, whose practice is to plunder doctors' offices during the absence of the physician, by gaining access to the office through representing himself to the servant as a patient, and then absconding with what plunder he can lay his hands on. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and was soon after identified as the man who stole $400 worth of property from the office of Dr. James S. Carradine, No. 103 West Thirteenth street, in December last. It is expected that he will be identified by other physicians whose offices have been robbed during the past six months. Four years ago Detective King arrested Williams for robbing Dr. Dorsey, of Fifth avenue and Fifteenth street, of $250 worth of property. For that theft he was sentenced to three years in State Prison, and was released about eight months since. He will be taken to court to-day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Dr. M. Levett, the celebrated Dentist, No. 52 West 28th st., uses in sensitive and painful teeth GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists; 50c and $1 a bottle.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

Camphorine is a Sovereign Remedy for Ery-sipelas when everything else fails. Price, 25 cents.

Pulmonary Complaints permanently cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

BARTRUM—WILLSEA.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, at the residence of Mr. D. D. Willsea, by Rev. John A. Todd, D. D., C. W. BARTRUM, of Sing Sing, to HANNAH E. WILLSEA, of Tarrytown. No cards.

KING—RIVES.—At Grace Church, on Thursday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., assisted by Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., and Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, ELLA LOUISA, eldest daughter of Francis R. Rives, Esq., of New-York, to DAVID KING, Jr., of Newport, R. I.

DIED.

AITKIN.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, HELEN C., wife of James Aitkin.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 464 West 23d st.

AVERY.—Jan. 7, in New-York, Mrs. SARAH AVERY, widow of the late John Avery, of Lowell, Mass., aged 75 years.

The remains will be taken to Mt. Auburn for interment.

BLISS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., B. FRANK BLISS, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 207 Cumberland st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOORUM.—Suddenly, on Jan. 6, of croup, ALICE CARY, aged 3 years, youngest child of William B. and Millie O. Boorum.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 292 Clermont av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BRONSON.—In this City, Jan. 7, Mrs. MARY BRONSON, aged 82 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service on Friday, Jan. 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son, Dr. W. A. Bronson, No. 8 East 34th st. The interment will be in Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury, Conn.

CLANDENING.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, of paralysis, CHARLES A. CLANDENING, aged 23 years and 2 months.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Jan. 9, from his late residence, No. 46 West 16th st., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family, also, members of Company F, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend.

F COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

It is the painful duty of the commandant to announce the death of private CHARLES A. CLANDENING, who expired in this City this morning after a short illness. As a testimony of respect for the memory of our late comrade, the members of this company are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 46 West 16th st.

E. O. BIRD, Captain.

DIGGES.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, of scarlet fever, EMILY ARDEN, daughter of James M. and Emma H. Digges, aged 7 years.

The remains were taken to Green-Wood.

DOUGHERTY.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 7, HORACE F. DOUGHERTY.

Funeral services on Saturday, at 2 P. M., at No. 616 Lorimer st., near Meserole av., Greenpoint. Interment at Islip.

DALLY.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on the 6th inst., ELIZABETH R. DALLY, wife of Charles M. Dally, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Missouri papers please copy.

HEDDEN.—On Jan. 7, at the residence of her son, Capt. Henry Hedden, HANNAH, widow of the late James Hedden, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs.

NESBITT.—At his residence, Tremont, N. Y., Thursday, 7th January, of pleuro-pneumonia, Rev. ALEXANDER NESBITT, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Tremont, aged 33 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHELPS.—In this City, Jan. 6, MAY, only child of Mary Russell and Edward A. Phelps, Jr., aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Edwin C. Russell, No. 28 Cambridge place, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RILEY.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, 1875, aged 16 months, MANTON LORD, son of William H. and Louisa L. Riley.

Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Ellen W. Lord, Washington st., Orange, on Friday, Jan. 8, at 3:30 P. M.

RUDDEROW.—At Jersey City, Jan. 6, 1875, EDWARD S. RUDDEROW, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner Grove and Montgomery sts., Jersey City, Sunday, Jan. 10, at 1:30 P. M.

SAVORY.—On the 6th of January, GEORGE SAVORY, in the 65th year of his age.

The services will be held at his late residence, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Salem, Mass.

SEYMOUR.—In this City, Jan. 7, 1875, STEWART KENNEDY, son of Henry and Cornelia B. Seymour, aged 10 months and 17 days.

STURGES.—In Roxbury, Conn., at the residence of her parents, Jan. 5, SUSAN E., wife of the late Capt. David J. Sturges.

Funeral services at the First Congregational Church, Roxbury, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 1:30.

THOMPSON.—On 7th inst., MARIE LOUISE COLDEN, wife of Jerome Thompson, aged 54 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 8th inst., from First Presbyterian Church, 5th av., 11th and 12th sts., at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAN SAUN.—At South Brooklyn, Dec. 24, 1874, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, on board of his vessel, Capt. JACOB H. VAN SAUN, in his 42d year.

Remains were interred at Atlantic City, N. J., on the 27th inst.

☞ Bergen County (N. J.) papers please copy.

VREDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 1875, Miss JANE VREDENBURGH, eldest daughter of the late John Vredenburgh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, at 2 P. M., at No. 349 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WEED.—At Metuchen, N. J., Thursday morning, 7th inst., JOHN W. WEED, M. D., formerly of this City, aged 83 years.

Funeral services from Presbyterian Church, Metuchen, Friday, 8th inst., at 3:30. Trains leave foot of Cortland and Desbrosses sts. at 12 and 2 o'clock. Remains will be interred at Darien, Conn., Saturday 2 o'clock.

WILLITS.—At Jericho, Long Island, on Third Day First month, 5, 1875, JACOB WILLITS, in the 91st year of his age.

Funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Jericho, on sixth day, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock. Cars (via Long Island Railroad) leave James slip 9:30 A. M. Carriages will meet the train at Hicksville.

WILSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, JEMIMA WILSON, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 10:30 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. D. Atkins, No. 329 East 19th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

FINE ART EXHIBITION

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The Mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11:30 A. M., on Wednesday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 and 11:30 A. M.

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NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
FOR JANUARY, 1875.

ART. I. THE GREAT MIDDLE REGION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS LIMITED SPACE OF ARABLE LAND. GEN. W. B. HAZEN.
II. THE NATIVE RACES OF THE PACIFIC STATES. FRANCIS PARKMAN.
III. THE RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.
IV. THE WAGE-FUND THEORY. FRANCIS A. WALKER.
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POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association will be held at Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
EDWARD BROOKS, Sec. JOHN H. BRADY, Pres.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Republican Association.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at Headquarters, No. 457 4th av., this (Friday) evening, Jan. 8, 1875, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at their rooms, Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., at 8 o'clock.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

TWELVE JURORS OBTAINED.

Continued from Third Page.

A.—That is a hard question for me to answer, the way it is put.

HE HAS NO OPINION.

Q.—Have you any opinion as to the truth or untruth of the charges made against Mr. Beecher? A.—I have not.

Q.—None whatever? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any inclination of opinion? A.—I would like to qualify that. Not any more than I had before the whole affair commenced; before these troubles commenced.

Q.—Had you any opinion then? A.—I knew nothing about them then.

Q.—Therefore you had no opinion at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None whatever? A.—I had not, no more than hearing the same story of any one else.

Q.—You have no leaning toward one or the other of these parties? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any prejudice against either of them? A.—Hardly.

Q.—Do you know either of them personally? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you go to Mr. Beecher's Church? A.—I have been there once in fourteen years.

Q.—How long ago? A.—That is last year.

Q.—What church do you attend? A.—The Unitarian Church.

Q.—Which one? A.—Formerly Dr. Farley's, now Mr. Putnam's, corner of Pierrepont street and Monroe place.

Q.—Are you a member of that church? A.—I am.

Q.—And your wife? A.—Yes.

Q.—I suppose you attend pretty regularly? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are you clear that your mind has no bias or inclination either one way or the other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have no feeling toward one or the other? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have no opinion or conviction or judgment in reference to the truth or falsehood of the charge made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher? A.—I can hardly answer that, as I never investigated it.

Q.—Beyond that, have you any opinion as to the truth of that charge? A.—I think I should have none until I heard the evidence myself.

Q.—You have none now? A.—I have not had it any way.

Q.—When the issue is presented to you now, whether Mr. Beecher is guilty or not guilty, have you any opinio on the subject? A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you say that you could go into the box a sa juror untramelled and unbiased by any opinions? A.—Yes, I could.

Mr. Pryor—That will do Sir, we withdraw the challenge.

CHALLENGED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—How long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—I was born here.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirty-four years.

Q.—How long are you married? A.—Since 1866.

Q.—How long have you lived in your present residence? A.—It is the second year I am in it.

Q.—Where did you live before that? A.—In Bergen street.

Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—Beekman street, No. 77.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Manufacturing Americanindia-rubber and paint.

Q.—What is the name of the firm? A.—It was formerly Blunt & Moore, but it was dissolved, and I am now alone.

Q.—Who is now the clergyman of the church at which you attend? A.—Mr. Putnam.

Q.—Does your wife attend there? A.—My wife was a Quakeress, and she now attends the Unitarian Church.

Q.—Have you abstained from reading about this case? A.—I did not like it; not only that, I hardly had time; I read the papers going down in the cars.

Q.—What papers? A.—THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Q.—Are you free from feeling one way or the other? A.—I have no feeling.

Q.—At what number in Bergen street did you live? A.—No. 279 or 379, I am not sure which, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Mr. Evarts—I withdraw the challenge.

Judge Neilson—Take your seat. I ask counsel whether these twelve jurors are to stand as the jurors in the case?

JURORS TO BE CHALLENGED TO-DAY.

Mr. Morris—No, Sir. It is now near the hour of adjournment, and we will be ready with the challenges in the morning.

Judge Neilson—Before we adjourn, I would warn the jurors who have been selected that they should refrain from conversing on the subject of this case. You should not allow anybody to converse with you or speak with you on this matter, and if anybody should so approach you you should report it to me, to the end that they may be punished. If you remain on this jury, you will have a solemn duty to perform, and you should begin by refraining from any conversation on this subject.

The special jurors who had been called and not accepted were then discharged from further attendance, and the remainder of the panel, as well as the ordinary panel, received instructions to attend this morning at 11 o'clock, to which hour the court adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CODIFICATION OF THE MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES—APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

There was a great concourse of politicians in the City Hall yesterday for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Board of Aldermen. Before noon the Democratic members held a secret caucus and decided upon the standing committees for the year. It is said that the Tammany chief, Mr. John Kelly, dictated who should be the Chairman of the most important one. President Lewis having taken his seat, the roll was called, and nearly all the members answered to their names. The galleries were crowded. Alderman Reilly offered a resolution to the effect that two competent persons be appointed to codify the ordinances of the Common Council, so as to adapt them to the existing condition of the Board of Aldermen, and to compile the various laws affecting the interests of this City. Alderman Purroy said that a like resolution had been adopted last Monday, and had been referred to the Law Committee. Alderman Gross replied that the resolution referred to by his colleague was not as comprehensive as the one submitted by Mr. Reilly. Alderman Billings said he understood that Mr. Reilly's resolution was in accordance with a suggestion in the Mayor's message, but he thought the expense should be limited. Alderman Reilly replied that no provision was made for any expense for the work. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Alderman Morris, in relation to purchasing a site for a station-house for the Nineteenth Precinct, was called up and laid over.

A communication was received from Sheriff Conner asking the board to make provision for his services in summoning jurors and conveying persons to the Penitentiary and other jails. A communication was also received from Warden Dunham requesting the board to fix the rate of compensation for supporting prisoners in the County Jail. Both applications were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A resolution in favor of appropriating $450 to Mr. John H. White for examining the title of a City building in Elm and Franklin streets was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Clerk read a communication from the Justices of the Marine Court stating that they had appointed Philip Merkle as Deputy Clerk. It is necessary for the board to confirm such appointments. The matter was referred to the Committee on Law.

The Chairman then announced the following standing committees:

Arts and Sciences, including Public Institutions—Messrs. Gross, Purroy, and Billings.

Ferries—Messrs. Powers, Billings, and Howland.

Finance—Messrs. Gross, Lysaght, Cole, Vance, and Morris.

Lands and Places—Messrs. Lysaght, Blessing, and Deane.

Law—Messrs. Purroy, Shandley, and Billings.

Markets—Messrs. Strack, Gilon, and Robinson.

Printing and Advertising—Messrs. Shandley, Powers, and Simonson.

Public Works—Messrs. Reilly, Shandley, and Morris.

Railroads—Messrs. Blessing, Guntzer, and Howland.

Repairs and Supplies—Messrs. Gilon, Strack, and Southworth.

Roads—Messrs. McCarthy, Reilly, and Deane.

Salaries and Offices—Messrs. Cole, Seery, and Robinson.

Streets—Messrs. Guntzer, Lysaght, and Robinson.

Street Pavements—Messrs. Seery, McCarthy, and Southworth.

The board then adjourned. Mr. Gross, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, is by virtue of his office, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund.

DISMISSAL OF WEIGHERS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

An order was issued by Collector Arthur at the Custom-house yesterday discontinuing the employment of forty temporary assistant weighers, who have heretofore been employed at the rate of forty cents per hour, and transferring their duties to the regular assistant weighers. The salaries of the latter, upward of fifty in number, have also been reduced from $1,400 per year to forty cents per hour.

THE END OF THE CARPET-WEAVERS' STRIKE.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held in the Wigwam, No. 478 West Forty-seventh street, by the operatives employed in the factory of Higgins & Co., at Eleventh avenue and Forty-third street. About six weeks ago an attempt was made to reduce wages, those of first-class hands fifteen per cent., and of second-class ten per cent. Upon this reduction a general strike was organized by the weavers, and 1,400 girls and boys left the factory. Since then several communications have been received from the bosses asking them to resume work at a reduction of ten per cent. on both classes, but they still refused to return until yesterday, when a communication was received from their employers stating that they could commence work, if they chose, at a reduction of five per cent. on first-class hands only. On the reading of that missive they all expressed their willingness to resume work. Word was sent to the bosses of their acceptance of the five per cent. reduction rate.

IMMIGRATION.

REMARKABLE DECREASE IN 1874—A POWERFUL RETURN CURRENT—LATEST STATISTICS.

The Commissioners of Emigration are furnishing their report for the last year. It will show some important facts, the chief of which are the sudden falling off in arrivals and the almost complete financial helplessness of the Commissioners. On the latter point they will show that help must be extended by the State or the commission cannot go on with its present duties. They claim to have exercised the strictest economy, having reduced their employes to the last extreme in numbers and in pay, and otherwise saved every dollar they could.

As the entire resources of the commission are from the emigrant tax or head-money, paid by the ship-owners, it is apparent that every reduction in the number of aliens is a curtailment to the extent of $1 50 per head in the funds. The decrease during the past year has been unparalleled, and the loss so great as to cripple the board. An effort to get an advance of head-money was discussed last Winter, but nothing came of it.

The whole number of aliens landed at Castle Garden in 1874 was 140,337, producing an income of $210,555 50. Only two years before, when the tax was the same, the receipts were more than double, $457,011 70. The actual expenses paid out in the first eleven months of last year were $299,035 14, of which $22,129 45 was for real estate and buildings, leaving a deficit for current business of over $62,000, and nothing at all paid to other countries, as in other years.

The vast importance of the commission, and the extent of its work, are well known and acknowledged. It was the first of the great commissions in this City established by State laws, and was the work of some of our best citizens. The law was procured through the exertions of the late Andrew Carrigan and others, who knew of the robberies practiced upon immigrants, and resolved to stop them. The veteran Thurlow Weed named the first commission in 1847, and from that time down the board has embraced men of such integrity and respectability as to command the confidence of the people. An idea of the work of receiving, forwarding, and caring for immigrants coming under the control of this commission may be had by inspecting the following record of arrivals of aliens since the establishment of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration in 1847:

Year.	Irish.	Teutonic.	All Others.	Total.
1847......	52,946	58,458	18,568	129,062
1848......	98,061	54,957	36,158	189,176
1849......	112,591	62,936	45,076	220,603
1850......	117,038	51,289	44,469	212,796
1851......	163,306	75,405	50,890	289,601
1852......	118,131	123,970	58,891	300,992
1853......	113,164	122,864	48,917	284,945
1854......	82,302	180,872	56,049	319,223
1855......	43,043	55,496	37,594	136,233
1856......	44,276	60,454	37,612	142,342
1857......	57,119	84,286	42,368	183,773
1858......	25,075	32,990	20,515	78,589
1859......	32,652	29,435	17,235	79,322
1860......	47,330	39,324	18,508	105,162
1861......	25,784	28,722	11,033	65,529
1862......	35,217	30,765	13,324	76,306
1863......	91,157	39,053	26,634	156,844
1864......	89,399	60,416	32,481	182,916
1865......	70,462	87,499	38,391	196,352
1866......	68,047	108,393	56,978	233,418
1867......	65,134	126,894	49,703	242,731
1868......	47,571	120,027	46,088	213,086
1869......	66,204	130,516	62,269	258,989
1870......	65,168	89,638	57,364	212,170
1871......	65,596	105,368	58,765	229,639
1872......	68,747	154,540	71,294	294,581
1873......	70,485	98,436	97,897	266,818
1874......	41,179	74,748	24,310	140,337
Total..1,975,094		2,294,673	1,073,371	5,542,135

Thus it appears that the Commissioners of Emigration have handled, so to speak, more than six times as many people as the census of 1870 gave for the total population of our City.

From 1856, the first year in which accurate records are attainable as to arrivals of aliens at all ports in the United States, we find the following official figures, showing the supremacy of New-York as the point of landing for the vast flood of immigration that until last year was pouring into our country.

ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Boston.	Phila.	Balt.	New-York.	All Ports.
1856......	16,700	6,979	6,117	140,757	200,036
1857......	15,449	5,314	8,953	188,320	250,882
1858......	6,387	2,294	3,696	80,848	122,872
1859......	10,313	3,313	3,546	86,449	121,075
1860......	10,759	3,448	6,709	111,461	153,418
1861......	5,478	1,634	3,725	70,063	91,823
1862......	4,123	1,437	2,240	78,395	91,825
1863......	7,217	3,688	1,072	151,936	176,215
1864......	6,347	4,240	2,919	174,434	193,412
1865......	10,007	1,560	4,458	190,372	249,052
1866......	13,331	2,767	9,529	232,020	318,491
1867......	12,832	2,193	9,427	251,753	298,358
1868......	18,879	1,603	10,913	221,226	297,215
1869......	32,734	1,184	11,595	269,154	395,922
1870......	31,804	582	9,348	227,182	378,796
1871......	25,338	536	11,036	242,291	367,789
1872......	29,904	395	18,596	306,667	449,483
1873......	33,688	4,257	15,442	282,474	437,004
Total	292,890	51,636	139,361	3,301,822—	4,593,668

Thus, since steam-ships became important in the passenger trade, New-York has received seventy-two per cent. of the immigration for the whole country, Boston less than six and a half per cent., Baltimore three, and Philadelphia a little over one per cent. From the same report we find the arrivals of passengers who were not aliens to be:

FROM 1856 TO 1873.

New-York..........	438,210
Boston..........	38,367
Philadelphia..........	7,782
Baltimore..........	6,884
All other ports..........	99,967
Total citizens..........	589,420

New-York, therefore, has very nearly seventy-five per cent. of this traffic, Boston about seven per cent., Philadelphia barely one per cent., and Baltimore a trifle more. The remainder—about seventeen per cent.—belongs to New-Orleans and the Pacific ports.

NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.

As usual for several years past, the arrivals at New-York for 1874 show an increasing proportion of German and Scandinavian blood, and a decrease especially of natives of Ireland. From Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Hungary, Holland, Luexmburg, and Switzerland we have 51,423, and from Scandinavia 10,887, making 62,310 for the Teutonic element, not counting the English, which, with other kindred blood, makes nearly 75,000, or more than one-half of all for the year of Protestant Inclination and Teutonic origin. From Ireland the number (41,179) is the smallest since the war, and smaller than for any peace year except 1858-59 and 1860. The greatest number in any one year from Ireland was in 1851, when 163,306 were landed at Castle Garden; the smallest was 25,075, in 1858. The arrivals in 1874 may be grouped as follows:

Mainly Teutonic.		*Irish and Latin.*	
Germany..........	41,368	Ireland..........	41,179
Austria..........	1,349	France..........	2,532
Hungary..........	799	*English, Chiefly.*	
Bohemia..........	3,390	England..........	19,822
Switzerland..........	2,395	Scotland..........	5,287
Holland..........	1,423	Wales..........	1,826
Belgium..........	337	British America...	156
Luxemburg..........	362		27,091
Denmark..........	3,238	Other countries....	9,502
Iceland..........	16	Total aliens....	140,337
Norway..........	3,568	Passengers, not aliens, landed at Castle Garden....	9,425
Sweden..........	4,065		
Teutonic..........	62,310		
Slavic, Chiefly.			
Russia..........	7,723	Total landed....	149,762

PROSPECTS—EMIGRANTS GOING BACK.

No improvement in arrivals is looked for at present. The facilities for travel were never so great as last year. Competition led to most surprisingly cheap fares. Steerage passengers were taken for a half, a third, or even a quarter of the usual rates, and railway fares to the far West were correspondingly reduced. The ocean fare was so low that it was cheaper to live on the steamers than at home. But the panic and general prostration of business in our country made it unattractive, and, as business in Great Britain was good, and the Continent undisturbed by war (save the child's play in Spain), the laboring people could not be tempted to come over, even if brought without charge.

Not only did the great stream of immigration move at the lowest ebb, but the extraordinary fact is to be recorded that many thousands of new or recently-arrived emigrants went back to the old countries. This return current, though it made no difference to the Commissioners and their receipts, is an important fact in estimating the economic value of immigration. It is impossible to tell exactly how many foreigners thus left us, but we may come pretty near the numbers from the following statement of the number of passengers who left this port for foreign countries during the year:

	First Six Months.	Second Six Months.
Cabin passengers..........	16,045	14,506
Steerage passengers..........	25,752	40,541
Total..........	41,797	55,047

Of more than 66,000 steerage passengers sailing away during 1874, we may deduct a considerable portion who returned or will return, they having taken advantage of dull times and low fares to run over and visit the old folks at home. But these cannot have been a third of the number. Perhaps we may call them a third, which would indicate a returning emigration of 44,000, or one-third of the immigration for the year.

As these were probably nearly all of the better class of immigrants, the loss is even greater than the proportion of numbers. We have kept the sick, the helpless, and the very poor, while the men of means and ambition, seeing little business promise among us, have taken their money and their muscle back again.

On the whole, the immigration business for the past year has been a failure, and the promise of improvement is not visible.

CONGRESS ON LOUISIANA.

THE THURMAN RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE.

MUTUAL EXPLANATIONS BY SENATORS GORDON, OF GEORGIA, AND EDMUNDS, OF VERMONT—MR. HAMILTON, OF MARYLAND, ON THE GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA—A MOTION TO CLEAR THE GALLERIES—SHERIDAN AND THE "BANDITTI."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—After the morning hour in the Senate, and just before the Louisiana resolution of Mr. Thurman was taken up, Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, rose to a personal explanation and said that during the debate of yesterday, in reply to some harsh words addressed to him by the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Edmunds,) he (Gordon) allowed himself to be betrayed into using the word "irresponsibility" in speaking of the action of the Senator (Edmunds.) By that word he had done an injustice to the Senator from Vermont. The responsibility of that Senator as a statesman, as a jurist, and as a member of society was, in his (Gordon's) opinion, of the highest order and most honorable character. Having done an injustice to him, he wished now, in the presence of the Senate, to express to him his sincere regrets. Forbidden, as Senators were, to erase anything of a personal nature, he now made the only reparation left to him.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he desired to express his obligation to the Senator from Georgia for the very handsome manner in which he had spoken. He did not intend yesterday to address any harsh language toward the Senator, and if the Senator so understood him he was very sorry for it.

THE REMEDY OF CONGRESS, SHOULD THE PRESIDENT REFUSE THE INFORMATION.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, resuming the debate, said: The people of the country might well take alarm from the unprecedented character of the seizure of the State-house in New-Orleans. The information asked of the President, by the resolution now before the Senate, was desired by all, and he did not see where there could be any objection to passing it. The Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Howe,) had asked "what are you going to do in case the President did not answer the resolution?" He (Mr. Hamilton) did not suppose the President would decline to answer, but if he should, Congress had the remedy. The army did not belong to the President, but it belonged to the people. If the President used the army for improper purposes, Congress could disband that army. It could refuse to vote supplies for it, and every armed soldier in the land could be dispersed by Congress. Every vessel of war now before New-Orleans could be taken away by Congress. It required no articles of impeachment to do that—no two-thirds vote, but a simple majority of the representatives of the people could do so. That was the remedy of Congress against a despotic Executive. He argued that it was not the duty of soldiers to be arresting legislators and organizing Legislatures. The people attended to that themselves. There never was a precedent for the action in Louisiana on Monday last. A usurping Governor of a State—for Kellogg was not Governor of Louisiana—commanded the army of the United States in that State, and by his order that army expelled members of the Legislature. No one could tell when and where this thing would be repeated. The Governor of a State had nothing to do with the organization of a Legislature, that matter resting with the Legislature itself. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) was flying the bloody rag again. He (Mr. Hamilton) would remind him that there were no elections now except in Connecticut and New-Hampshire. The Indiana Republican Committee had, in the last campaign, asked Republican newspapers to make Southern outrages prominent till after election. These stories of outrages in the South were heralded before the country for electioneering purposes.

Mr. LOGAN asked the Senator if he was candid in the statement that stories of Southern outrages were heralded before the country for electioneering purposes?

Mr. HAMILTON replied perhaps some murders had been committed. No one regretted them more than himself; but these stories of Southern outrages were heralded before the country for campaign purposes.

Mr. LOGAN said he would like to have read the testimony showing that 100 negroes were murdered in one place. He was prepared with sworn statements to show that every statement of these outrages was true; and it would not do to say that they were heralded to the country for campaign purposes. The men who made such statements had their hearts seared with iron, and had no sympathy. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Chair (Mr. FERRY, of Michigan,) directed the Sergeant at Arms to see that the rule was enforced in the galleries.

Mr. HAMILTON, resuming his argument, said that this whole outrage business was wrong. The idea that the good people of Louisiana, as cultivated, as intelligent, and as patriotic as the Senator himself, (Mr. Morton,) should be put under negro control, because some ruffian killed a man, was an outrage.

Mr. LOGAN asked the Senator (Mr. Hamilton) if he indorsed the action of Mr. Penn in overturning the State Government of Louisiana in 1874.

Mr. HAMILTON said he would answer the question in his own way, and propound to his friend another, and that was, did he (Mr. Logan) believe McEnery had been elected Governor of Louisiana?

Mr. LOGAN said he had reported that in his opinion there had been such frauds that neither Kellogg nor McEnery was elected. He then repeated his question to Mr. Hamilton, whether he indorsed the action of Penn in overturning the State Government.

Mr. HAMILTON—Why, there was no State Government to overthrow, and the honorable Senator has so reported. [Laughter on the floor, and applause in the galleries.]

THE QUESTION OF CLEARING THE GALLERIES.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, gave notice that in case of further applause he would move that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. LOGAN said that so far as he was concerned he did not mind the applause in the galleries. It was the same he had heard years ago in the infancy of the rebellion.

Mr. HAMILTON, resuming his argument, said: As to the causes of the late war he would say nothing; but he would say to the honorable Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) that American freedom was born in revolution and rebellion; and the sympathies of the American people were always with those who rose against tyranny and oppression. [Great applause and hisses in the gallery on the right of the Chair.]

Mr. SARGENT moved that the galleries be cleared. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING appealed to the Senator from California (Mr. Sargent) to so modify his motion as to aim it at those portions of the galleries where repeated disrespect had been shown. So far as those persons whom he heard by their predecessors in 1860 and 1861 were concerned, he knew they were practicing their indignity upon the rights of the Senate, and he had no objection to interpose against turning them out of the galleries.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, suggested that the Senator from California (Mr. Sargent) amend his motion so as to increase the police force in the galleries, and whoever should be found applauding should be removed therefrom.

Mr. SARGENT said it would be impossible for the officers of the Senate to know who applauded and who did not. The only way to evade this applause was by clearing at least that portion of the gallery from which it came. Some time ago he gave notice that he would move to have the galleries cleared if the applause should be repeated. He now modified his motion so as to have the gallery occupied by men on the right of the Chair cleared.

Mr. TIPTON moved to amend so that only persons violating the rules of the Senate should be punished.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, hoped the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Tipton) would be agreed to. This was an interesting debate, and he hoped the American Senate would not drive out from this Chamber ladies and gentlemen who had a right to be here.

Mr. THURMAN said he desired to second the suggestion of his friend from Kentucky. Here were hundreds of American citizens in the galleries conducting themselves with propriety, while others in the galleries were violating the rules. Let them be dealt with. He did not think it wise in Senators to heap upon these people epithets, to say the least, extremely severe. It would not do to charge any portion of the people interested in these debates with treason, and being traitors. Those who applauded did very wrong, and no one censured them more than himself. He recollected, since he held a seat in this body, that when a certain Kuklux bill was before the Senate, more than one Senator who advocated the bill was cheered. All these things were wrong. The spectators were here to listen, not to applaud. Let the Sergeant at Arms station enough men in the gallery to see who the offenders are, and if that failed he would vote for a clearing of the galleries also.

A substitute to this effect was accepted by Mr. Sargent.

The Chair (Mr. FERRY, of Michigan,) said he desired to verify the remarks of the Senator from New-York (Mr. Conkling) as to the action of the present occupant of the Chair. When the applause was first given the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Hamilton) was then speaking, but the Chair took no notice of it, deeming it wise not to notice it, as his action in suppressing it then might have been construed as against a political opponent. It was not until the applause was given to the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) that the admonition was given to the galleries.

The substitute of Mr. Thurman was then adopted.

SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES.

Mr. HAMILTON, resuming, spoke of the recent events in Louisiana, and said they were all part of the conspiracy to keep Kellogg in office. He next read from the dispatch of Gen. Sheridan in reference to declaring certain persons banditti, and trying by military commission. He commented on this dispatch, and said he hoped a military commission was a thing of the past. It was one of those things which would forever remain a blot upon the fair fame of American liberty. Had it come to this that the President of the United States could issue his orders to organize a State Legislature, and Gen. Sheridan carry them out? Could nothing be done to arrest this military power? Was the Senate to sit here, and hear a military officer advise the President to declare a set of men banditti. If that sentiment should be permitted, that same President could march that same General to the Senate and House of Representatives, and clear all the Senators and members out at the point of the bayonet. He denied that people were assassinated in New-Orleans. Kellogg had not been assassinated, Casey had not, and why should Gen. Sheridan be afraid. In conclusion, he urged that peace be given to Louisiana by allowing the people of that State to rule over their own affairs, and once more there would be peace throughout the land.

Mr. Bayard then obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. Sargent for a motion for an executive session.

THE ACCESSION OF ALFONSO—ITS EFFECT ON CUBA.

A MONARCHICAL GOVERNMENT THE PANACEA FOR ALL EVILS—LOYAL ADDRESSES AND PROCESSIONS—GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875.

The accession of the Prince De Asturias, Alfonso De Bourbon, to the throne of Spain as King Alfonso XII., was publicly made known on Thursday, the last day of the old year. The first impression seemed to be that it was one of the many reports intended to affect momentarily the gold market, but this was soon dispelled by the general animation and excitement observed in the streets, groups of people discussing the news, officers of the army and navy in full uniform hurrying to the palace to pay their respects, and the standard of Spain, with the crown restored, floating over the palace and other Government buildings. This change of Government in Spain appears not to have been entirely unexpected, and has been most favorably received as calculated to restore confidence to all classes of society. Naturally, explanatory and confirmatory rumors abounded, but so far no further particulars are known than are contained in the jubilant proclamation of the Captain General, in which the style of "Siempre Fiel," or "Ever Faithful," is again applied to the island. The proclamation runs:

GOVERNMENT AND CAPTAINCY GENERAL OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA: His Excellency, the Minister of War, has under this date addressed me the following telegram: "Prince Alfonso De Bourbon has been proclaimed King of Spain, and this action has been approved by the army en masse. The Provisional Government of the nation has the most grateful satisfaction of communicating the news to your Excellency, whom I salute and congratulate upon this happy event, trusting that you will make it known to the loyal inhabitants of that great Antilla, as well as to the brave and patient army under your command, which now, more than ever, will fulfil its high mission of defending the integrity of the country." The President of the Ministerial Regency has also addressed to me the following telegram: "Under my Presidency the Ministerial Regency has just been constituted, and is composed of the following persons: State, Alexandro De Castro; Grace and Justice, Francisco De Cardenas; War, Lieutenant General Joaquin Jovellar; Treasury, Pedro Salaverria; Navy, Marquis De Molins; Government, Francisco Romero y Robledo; Interior, Marquis De Orovio; and, Colonies, Adelardo Lopez De Ayala. Antonio Canovas del Castillo, President."

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA: The proclamation of the King of Spain, Don Alfonso XII. puts an end to the afflicted situation of our country, and assures its future.

The glorious flag under which Spain reached its highest degree of prosperity will restore to Cuba the peace and happiness it obtained with it, and, as loyal Spaniards, the day which announces to you the first of the reign of Don Alfonso XII. will be one of unspeakable joy.

Your Governor General,
JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

TO THE SOLDIERS, MILITIA, AND VOLUNTEERS: Don Alfonso XII. being proclaimed King of Spain, we have again our old flag, the flag which you bore triumphantly into strange countries, and under which we shall maintain the integrity of the territory against all its enemies. Henceforward, recollecting that Spanish soldiers have always united the name of King and country, we will fight on, and victory will be ours, to the cry of "Viva España" viva el Rey Don Alfonso XII.

The Captain General of the Army,
JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

The Admiral of this station, Gen. Arias, has also sent a stirring address to the navy. Another telegram was received by the Captain General, from the Colonial Minister, to the same effect as those from the Minister of War and the President of the Regency. The *Diario* asserts that the immediate pacification of the island will be the preferred object of the new monarch and his Government, and the same authority is of the opinion that within a short time the Government can dispose of a much greater number of soldiers than is actually needed for that purpose. That, with the constitutional monarchy, civil war will cease on the Peninsula, and before the resolute attitude of the monarch to preserve the integrity of the territory the rebellion of Yara will at once come to an end is the *Diario's* decision.

The tidings that a new King had been chosen spread throughout the city like wildfire, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon all the vessels of war fired royal salutes, echoed by similar salutes from the batteries of the Cabaña and Morro Forts. Simultaneously the Captain General held a levée, or besamanos, at the palace, and received all the civil and military authorities, corporations, the officers of the army and volunteer corps, and the foreign Consuls. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed, and Concha, announcing the happy event which brought them all together, made quite an animated speech. Addressing the volunteer officers, he assured them that with the constitutional monarchy of Alfonso XII., the integrity of the Spanish territory was assured and made as firm as the rock which beats back the ocean wave. His remarks were received with loud "vivas" for King Alfonso, the Captain General, &c. Many of the streets during the past few days have presented quite a festive appearance, being decorated with the national colors. The principal commercial streets, such as Mercaderes, Muralla, O'Reilly, and Obispo, are generally adorned with flags and banners, uniform in size, and so arranged as to present the appearance of immensely long tents.

Gold, that barometer of political feeling, was as usual affected by the news, and fell some twenty-two per cent. during the day, but is "picking up" again.

To-morrow afternoon, Concha will again review all the military and volunteer forces of this capital, to celebrate the advent to the throne of Prince Alfonso. This will make the third grand parade he has had since his arrival last April, which bears out the report that he is fond of this kind of display. A grand civic procession in honor of the same event was announced to take place yesterday, but as the greater part of the provincial standards, banners, &c., are at present in Remedios, this "funcion" has been postponed for a few days. It is intended to give it all the *éclat* possible.

The Ayuntamiento, or City Council, and the Grandees and other nobles of Spain, have forwarded congratulatory messages to the King.

The French opera bouffe company finished its season at the Tacon Theatre last Tuesday night, with the representation of "La Belle Hélène." The season cannot be called as successful a one as last year's, with Mlle. Aimée as the principal attraction, on account of the novelty having worn off, but most of the artists who have recently appeared before the public have, nevertheless, won its sympathies and applause. There is some talk of another short season with Mlle. Aimée and some of the artists of the present company. The Tacon Theatre is now tenanted by a Spanish opera troupe, and the French company have given several performances in Matanzas. Quite a tumult occurred during the first representation between the partisans of French and Spanish opera, and several arrests were made. Just back of the Tacon, in Havana, there is a small theatre, dubbed with the pretentious name of Cervantes', where the system of "half price" prevails. It scarcely reaches the dignity of a concert saloon, and here the actors were accustomed to indulge in such a furious can-can that the Government censor was obliged to put a check on it. At the Albisu Theatre a spectacular drama, "Golden Dreams," is being played. So just now we are well provided with amusements.

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—The committees of conference appointed by the General Assemblies of the Southern and Northern branches of the Presbyterian Church to consider existing differences between the bodies, with a view to reunion, met and organized at the Franklin Presbyterian Church in this city to-night. Rev. Dr. William Brown, of Richmond, Va., was elected President. It is expected that the session will continue several days.

THE CONTEST IN ORATORY.

THE FIRST PRIZE WON BY NEW-YORK CITY UNIVERSITY.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE TAKES THE SECOND—FIVE COLLEGES REPRESENTED—AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE—BEGINNING OF GREATER THINGS—ABSTRACTS OF THE SPEECHES—CORNELL AND PRINCETON BEAR AWAY THE ESSAY PRIZES.

Despite the unfavorable weather, every seat in the Academy of Music was filled at 8 o'clock last evening, the hour at which the first annual contest of the Intercollegiate Literary Association was to begin. In the boxes were many ladies in full evening costume. Among the number on the platform were the following: Cyrus W. Field, James Parton, President Barnard, of Columbia College; Prof. Atwater, Dr. Weiner, James Ticknor Fields, Dr. Meyrowitz, Peter Cooper, Whitelaw Reid, Rufus F. Andrews, Judge Larremore, Hon. John Taylor Johnston, of New-Jersey; Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the New-York University; Richard Grant White, Col. T. W. Higginson, and George William Curtis. Rev. Dr. John Hall presided. The vast audience were promptly seated by an efficient corps of ushers chosen from the various colleges which are members of the association. Mr. W. C. Fink was Grand Marshal, assisted by Messrs. Parmley, Fisk, Seligman, and Vandenhoff, of New-York University; Townsend, Yonele, and Davidson, of Williams College; Hendry and Mordaugh, of Lafayette; Carmby, Sheldon, and Cheeseman, of Princeton, and Hendrickson, Nevins, and Newell, of Rutgers. Grafulla's Band furnished excellent music in the intervals of the orations.

The exercises were opened by Dr. Hall, who introduced the first speaker, Mr. John H. Salisbury, of Rutgers College, in a few words, expressing the hope that this contest about to open was but the beginning of greater things. The presence of so large an audience on so unpropitious an evening showed the interest which had been awakened. He was sure that such meetings as these would bind together not only the colleges, but the people and the Republic more strongly in ties of friendship and intellectuality.

Mr. Salisbury had for his subject the "Necessity for Independent Thought." The essay was an ably written one. It argued that, while people nowadays fairly gorge themselves with the second-hand opinions of others, through the medium of the newspaper and printing press, very few think for themselves. Yet it is only by intellectual analysis, independent thought, that men can rise above their fellows and stand pre-eminent. The task was a hard one, but those who stand in the front rank have passed through its experience; and, although light, gossamer fabrics and airy nothings are sought after to-day, the time is coming when the teacher will be thanked most who best inculcates the habits of independent thought. Mr. Salisbury made a very favorable impression.

The next speaker was Mr. Forest Hulings, of Lafayette, whose theme was the "Brotherhood of Man in America." He traced the rise, progress, and fall of slavery in the United States, and described the Ethiopian and Anglo-Saxon joining hands on a common platform to-day in the greatest Republic of the world. Better, he thought, than all the wonders and art treasures of Europe, the churches and schools of America. He denounced in unmeasured terms what he called Old World wrongs, such as the concentration of land and money in the hands of the few, imperialism, Papal infallibility, &c. Mr. Hulings was nervous; his delivery was consequently over-rapid, and his gestures awkward.

Mr. Charles B. Hubbell, of Williams, then spoke upon "The Good King of the North." The good King was Gustavus Adolphus, son of Charles XI. of Sweden. Mr. Hubbell treated his audience to a glowing description of the coronation of the child King, and to a still more glowing eulogy of his career and death. The orator had prepared himself with great care, but his effects were overdrawn and his gestures too palpably artificial.

His fellow-student, Walter D. Edmunds, was the next speaker. His subject was "The Simon Stylites of To-day." Mr. Edmunds was a master of intonation and delivery, and he had a grand subject to aid him. He drew a thrilling picture of the old saint, lying dead on the top of his pillar, after forty years' struggling after his own salvation, and not a thought for any one else's. To not one did he point out a practicable path to his Paradise—selfish, exclusive, miserable saint that he was! Perhaps he was not so much to blame. The age he lived in was dark. But in this enlightened age there are thousands of St. Simon stylites for the one who lived in his time. There are thousands of men and women for the want of whose purity and talents others are rotting. The newspapers disclose daily the moral rottenness of the age. You say that the reports are falsely and needlessly overdrawn. Here in this City, famed for its wealth and enlightenment, even where you sit, you may almost hear the struggle of a brutal murder or the sob of a despairing suicide. To-morrow the press shall prove it. But you skip these things. You do not read them. It is thus that you continue to avoid making the happiness of another human heart. The world needs able men; not men to tell it the science of the stars, the habits of foreign fish, or the names of flies; but those who will teach it humanity. Are our best classes living the lives they are best fitted for? Look at American politics! But why should I humiliate an American audience by describing the men who rule us? The French Republic, founded by gutter-snipes, lasted a few years; the Athenian lasted eight hundred years, because every citizen had the affairs of State at heart, and the helots were kept out of the council chambers. The helots it is who are governing us. Deduce from that how long the Republic can last if things are not changed; and should it fall, you will be the blamable Simon Stylites. [Great applause, which was renewed several times.]

Mr. B. G. Cooke, of the New-York University, next descanted on "Men of Strength:" those in whom not success but endeavor is merit, whose acts are noblest, and whose lives are best. His effort was creditable, and in addition to applause at the close, he received a large basket and a bouquet of flowers.

Mr. James Kenlo, of Rutgers, a native of Brooklyn, was the sixth speaker. His subject was "Charles Sumner," whom he described as another Richard, brandishing his battle-ax in the van of the struggle with slavery. A coward struck him a blow whose echo roused into life the Republican Party. Sumner was the most illustrious man that ever sat in the American Senate. Calhoun may have had more eloquence and Webster more intelligence, but taking the sum total of his virtues, his labor, his devotion, the moral majesty of his character—in these he outranks all. [Applause.] Sumner loved not a State or a country, but the world. His action in regard to the flags was commended, and the speaker prophesied that his remembrance will last while people cherish the immortal principles of freedom. [Applause.] Two baskets and a bouquet of flowers rewarded Mr. Kenlo.

Mr. John C. Tomlinson, of the University of the City of New-York, came next. His subject was "The Cid." In impassioned language and with a masterly delivery, he described the virtues and traced the history of the old Spanish hero. When at last he spoke of how the body of the dead hero was robed in glittering mail and led against the Moors, the audience was thrilled and the applause was loud and long continued. Mr. Tomlinson was overwhelmed with floral offerings, the most conspicuous being a tablet of white, with the symbol of the Zeta Psi fraternity on it in pink.

Mr. Walter D. Nicholas, of Princeton, extolled Michael Angelo's genius in words and delivery fitting the theme. Three several times he was interrupted by applause, and cheers greeted the close.

Mr. N. H. Narzeleor, of Lafayette, spoke well and feelingly of "The Truest Statesman," of whom he gave as an instance Henry Clay.

Mr. James F. Gluck, of Cornell, entered learnedly and impassionedly into an analysis of "The Grecian and Gothic Architecture as Exponents of the Religious Sentiment." Four bouquets showed the appreciation of his lady friends.

Mr. Samuel M. Miller, of Princeton, the youngest of the contestants, then delivered a startling essay on "Free Thought." He said that the man is a coward who takes old statements, without investigation, as the standard of his life. Theology must change with the increasing knowledge we gain of the Bible. Free thought it was that brought us from squalor to light. Our Saviour was a free-thinker in relation to the Jews. Luther, in the sixteenth century, was denounced as a free-thinker. It is calm history only that has righted them in men's estimation. The same reasoning may be applied to Strauss, Renan, and John Stuart Mill. History alone will be competent to sit in judgment on their cases. The debt the Bible and science owe to free thought is boundless, but free thought would run to anarchy without conservatism. It must, therefore, be restrained, or it will swerve from the path that leads to the goal of truth.

All the contestants had now spoken. Dr. Hall now arose, and announced that the Standing Committee had $600, which they proposed to award as follows: To the first orator, $175; to the second orator, $125; to the two prize essayists, $150 each. He also announced that the Convention of the Intercollegiate Literary Association meets this morning at 10 o'clock, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Col. Higginson being called, read the following report:

The undersigned, having been invited by the standing committee of the Intercollegiate Literary Association to act as judges of essays sent in for its prizes, and having done the duty assigned to them in that capacity, would respectfully report as follows:

Immediately on receiving full notice of our appointment, we issued the following circular to the colleges belonging to the association:

At the preliminary meeting of the Intercollegiate Literary Association, held at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 19, 1874, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the standing committee shall arrange for a competition in essay writing in accordance with the following rules:

1. Three judges shall be chosen by the standing committee, which judges shall propose two subjects, determine the length of each essay, and the time when the essays shall be handed in, and make an award for the best essay on each subject. These judges shall not be Professors or officers of any institution represented in the contest.

2. Each college shall select at its discretion three representatives; if, however, the number of colleges competing shall exceed eight, each shall be restricted to but two representatives.

The undersigned, having been requested by the standing committee to act as judges of the proposed essays, have agreed upon the following rules:

I. A prize of honor shall be offered for the best, and an honorary mention for the second best, essay on each of the following subjects:

1. Any character or play of Shakespeare's, analyzed and criticised.

2. The Utilitarian Theory of Morals.

II. No essay shall exceed in length 5,000 words, or five pages of *Harper's Magazine*.

III. Essays may be sent from any college belonging to the Intercollegiate Literary Association—under the provisions and with the restrictions above given—to George C. Kobbe, No. 87 Leonard street, New-York, on or before Oct. 1, 1874.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
JAMES T. FIELDS, } Judges.
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
JUNE 20, 1874.

This circular was issued, as it proved, rather too late, some of the colleges having already broken up for the Summer vacation, and others being on the point of breaking up. But for this, we are assured, nearly every college belonging to the association would have taken part in the competition. In order to remedy the evil, in part at least, we delayed the time allowed for the receipt of essays until Nov. 1, due notice of this change being sent to each college.

The whole number of essays received at the appointed time was eight, five of these relating to Shakspearean subjects, and three to Utilitarianism. It will be observed from the circular that these essays were not originally sent to us, but passed through other hands. The Chairman of the standing committee, to whom the manuscripts were first sent, was requested by us to erase from them all marks, and to withhold from us all letters giving any information as to the authorship of any essay, or as to the college from which it came. After reading this report, we shall request the Chairman of the evening to ascertain for us the real origin of the successful essays.

The essays were read by us separately, and the opinion of each was separately written down before any consultation with one another. In regard to the three essays on "The Utilitarian System of Morals," there was no difficulty in coming to a decision. We unanimously award the prize to the essay signed "Calydore," which we regard as a paper of uncommon merit. The honorary mention is unanimously awarded to the essay signed "Cleomon," which is, in our judgment, superior to the remaining essay in originality of thought, though not in care and fidelity of execution. All these essays are so creditable to their authors as to reconcile us, in some degree, to their small number.

Among the five essays on Shakespearean subjects there are two which stand out conspicuously above the others; and between these two we have found it less easy to decide. Upon mature consideration we award the prize to the essay on Shakespeare's "Henry V.," and the honorary mention to the essay on "The Clowns in Shakespeare." This award is made on the ground of merit; but we have been assisted in the decision by the fact that the last-named essay goes so far beyond the prescribed limit, as to length, that we should not have felt justified in awarding it the prize.

We would say, in closing, that the average quality of these essays is in our judgment, decidedly above that of the usual college compositions; that they are generally marked by simplicity, directness, and modesty, combined with a fair amount of originality, and with great freedom from verbiage and bad taste. The successful essays on Utilitarianism are free from all mere conventionalism or sectarian bias, and the successful Shakespearean essays show no undue dependence on the French or German school of critics. We are, on the whole, heartily pleased with the success of this first intercollegiate literary competition in essay writing.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
JAMES T. FIELDS, } Judges.
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

Dr. Hall said that the essay on the "Utilitarian Theory of Morals," by "Calidore," was written by A. Marquand, of Princeton. [Applause.] The essay on the same subject by "Cleomon," was written by W. R. Congdon, of New-York University. [Applause.] The essay on "Henry V." was written by George H. Fisk, of Cornell. [Applause.] That on the "Clowns of Shakespeare" was by a gentleman who refused to disclose his name. He afterward was discovered to be Mr. James F. Gluck, of Cornell.

William Cullen Bryant now stepped forward to announce the decision of the Committee on Oratory. He was greeted with loud and extended applause. He spoke of the difficulty of deciding, and announced that Mr. John C. Tomlinson, of the University of the City of New-York, had been awarded the first prize, and Mr. Walter D. Edmunds, of Williams, the second. Mr. Bryant praised the liberality of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who had added a pecuniary value to the prizes. The announcements were received with wild cheering, and Mr. Tomlinson was raised upon the shoulders of his comrades and borne in triumph around the vestibules.

THE MAINE SENATORSHIP.

MR. HANNIBAL HAMLIN RENOMINATED BY THE CAUCUS ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—At the Republican caucus held this evening, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, a strong effort was made to adjourn until next Wednesday. The opponents of Mr. Hamlin urged that more time should be given to consider the matter of the Senatorship, but the caucus refused to adjourn by a large majority. An effort was then made to have the nomination made by a *viva voce* vote. This was also voted down. The name of Mr. Peters was then withdrawn from the contest, leaving four candidates whose names have been prominent in this connection—Hannibal Hamlin, Sydney Perham, Israel Washburn, Jr., and Josiah H. Drummond. The result of the balloting was the nomination of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, he having 79 votes of the 116 cast. Israel Washburn had 18, Sidney Perham had 9, J. H. Drummond had 9, and Edward Kent 1.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

P. B. Hunt, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, vice Kenneth R. Cobb, resigned.

Oscar Whitney, Register of the Land Office at Yankton, Dakota.

George W. Fay, Register of the Land Office at Minasha, Wis.

D. B. Immel, Register of the Land Office at Eureka, Nev.

John L. Sheridan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Montana.

A. J. Carrier, Indian Agent at the Ponca Agency, Dakota.

M. H. Newlin, Indian Agent for the tribes in Kansas.

A. A. Fletcher, Postmaster at Marietta, Ga.

E. Van Valkenburgh, Postmaster at Hillsdale, Mich.

John C. Howell, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

A. A. Austin, John S. Bagg, and R. A. Wignhart, to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

M. T. Endicott, Brownell Granger, and A. C. Menocal, to be Civil Engineers in the Navy.

Commodore Napoleon Collins, to be Rear Admiral.

Capts. Pierce Crosby, J. B. Creighton, and John C. Tubiger, to be Commodores.

Commanders D. L. Braine, K. R. Breese, L. A. Kimberly, and Bancroft Gherard, to be Captains.

Lieut. Commanders William T. Sampson, B. J. Cromwell, and George W. Hayward, to be Commanders; and a number of naval promotions in lower grades, which were sent to the Senate Dec. 22.

OBITUARY.

FREDERICK WILLIAM I., ELECTOR OF HESSE-CASSEL.

Frederick William I., Elector of Hesse-Cassel, was born at Hanau, Aug. 20, 1802, and, after studying at Marburg and Leipsic, was called to the Regency of the Duchy Sept. 30, 1831, to succeed his father, who was compelled to retire with the Countess of Reichenbach into private life. The Regent, with the Minister Hasenpflug, endeavored to annul the Constitution which had been guaranteed by his father in the early part of the same year. On the death of his father, in 1847, Frederick William I. became Elector. The following year he was prevailed upon to make some liberal concessions to his people; but two years after he broke his promises and recalled Hasenpflug, who had resigned some years before to save himself from impeachment. Hereupon ensued those complications which resulted in such wordy warfare between Austria and Prussia, and brought the troops of the Confederation into the Grand Duchy. A compromise, however, was effected, and bloodshed was avoided. Since that time until the moment of his death, which has just been announced by cable, the life and history of the Elector have not furnished anything very startling. But now that he is gone his morganatic marriage with Gertrude, Princess of Hanau, may render it difficult to settle the question of succession in Hesse-Cassel.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL MORALS.

A course of sermons on the above general subject is to be given on successive Sunday evenings this Winter by the Association of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church which gave the course last year upon "Christian Faith and Modern Opinion." These sermons will be in Christ Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, as follows:

Sunday, Jan. 10.—Rev. Edwin Harwood, D.D. Subject, "Religious and Secular Education."

Jan. 17.—Rev. C. C. Tiffany. Subject, "Christianity and Public Morals."

Jan. 24.—Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., LL.D. Subject: "Christianity and the Peace of Nations."

Jan. 31.—Rev. R. Heber Newton. Subject, "The Morals of Trade."

Feb. 7.—Rev. George D. Wildes, D. D. Subject, "Christianity and Social Classes."

Feb. 14.—Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D. Subject, "Modern Charity; Some of its Mistakes."

THE NEVADA SENATORSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The Republican caucus of the Legislature of Nevada last night nominated Mr. Sharon for United States Senator. He has forty-six votes pledged, and thirty-eight only are necessary to a choice.

THE SPECIE PAYMENTS ACT.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MEASURE READY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE—THE VOTE IN DETAIL ON THE BILL—NO DEBATE OR AMENDMENTS PERMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate Finance bill was taken up by the House to-day in accordance with the assignment made before the recess, and was passed by two yea and nay votes, with much less delay and difficulty than was anticipated. Mr. Maynard, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, had the management of the bill, made use of a little strategy for which he receives the gratitude of a great many members who were anxious to have the bill passed, and feared it would be defeated, and the maledictions of others who were expecting to compass the destruction of the measure. As was stated last night, it was agreed in the Banking and Currency Committee that Mr. Maynard should ask the House to allow a short debate and votes upon two amendments. The committee had the most entire confidence that that course would be taken, and were greatly surprised when Mr. Maynard proposed to the House, instead, that in accordance with his agreement he would ask to have the previous question seconded, with the understanding that every member desiring it should have the privilege of printing in the *Record* amendments to, and speeches upon, the bill. The gravity with which Mr. Maynard announced the concession of printing amendments and speeches in the *Record*, in consideration of the previous question being seconded and all possibility of voting on amendments in the House cut off, was irresistibly funny, and produced quite as much laughter as chagrin to those who had expected an entirely different proposition. With reference to the end in view, which was the passage of the Finance bill, Mr. Maynard's proposal was quite as sensible as it was ridiculous, and it was sustained by a vote of the House of 125 in the affirmative and 106 in the negative. At least the call for the previous question was sustained by that vote, but the privilege of printing *post facto* speeches in the *Record*, which Mr. Maynard was willing to extend, was after the passage of the bill denied by the objections of several of the members, Mr. Kelley being one of the number who declared that he would not suffer any funeral orations on the subject to be printed in the *Record*.

Mr. Richard Schell, of New-York, came down in front of the Speaker's desk, and with violent gesticulation and tremendous emphasis declared that he had voted for the bill on the distinct pledge that he should have an opportunity to explain in a speech the reasons for his vote. He has probably now had experience enough in the House, so he will hereafter require authority for pledges of this character. Complaint is made that Mr. Maynard had dealt unfairly with his colleagues on the committee, and Mr. Randall tried to explain before the House just what the committee had done, but was cut off by objection that he had no right to state to the House anything concerning the action of the committee. In point of fact the bill was not before the Currency Committee at all, since it had never been referred there, and that committee had no right to take any action on it, and if it had acted, Mr. Maynard was not bound by its instructions. He, however, states that he understood that the committee was simply giving him personal advice rather than authoritative instructions, and that he did not understand that he was under obligations of a pledge.

The bill is passed, and by the decisive vote of 136 to 98. But if the subject had been thrown open to debate and to votes upon the amendments, there is very little doubt that combinations would have been made which would have resulted in its defeat. It is noticeable in this connection that nearly all of those who displayed anxiety to amend the bill voted against it on its final passage, and were undoubtedly hostile to it in almost any form that it might have assumed by amendment. Several New-England members, however, like Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, Rockwood and George Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Willard, of Vermont, voted against the bill because it did not contain in words an absolute provision for the destruction of retired greenbacks. The Republicans who voted against the bill were Buffinton, of Massachusetts; Freeman Clark, of New-York; Mr. Dawes, Mr. Gooch, Gen. Hawley, E. R., and G. F. Hoar, Kelley, Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts, and Willard, of Vermont. In regard to the disposal of retired greenbacks it may be said that there is ample authority in the bill for their destruction. It is discretionary beyond doubt with the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is not probable that Mr. Bristow will administer the law in any particular in which the discretion lies with him, in a way to interfere with the purpose as set forth in the title, "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The House to-day took up as the special order of the day the Senate bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Banking Committee, moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, so as to cut off debate and amendments, but with the suggestion that members who had prepared any remarks or propositions on the subject would have the privilege of having them printed in the *Congressional Record*. The previous question was seconded by 100 to 90, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The main question was ordered by yeas 125, nays 106. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was passed by yeas 136, nays 98, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albert, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Barry, Bass, Begole, Biery, Bradley, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Cobb, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Clayton, Clements, Corwin, Cotton, Crounse, Curtis, Darrall, Dobbins, Donnan, Duell, Eames, Farwell, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gunckel, Harris of Massachusetts, Hathorne, Havens, Hays, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hodges, Houghton, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Lamport, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lowe, Lowndes, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McDill, McKee, Merriam, Monroe, Negley, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, Parsons, Pelham, Pendleton, Phelps, Pike, Platt of New-York, Poland, Pratt, Purman, Rusk, Sawyer, Sayler of Indiana, Scofield, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Virginia, Strawbridge, Thomas of Virginia, Thompson, Thornburgh, Todd, Tremain, Tyner, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Ward of New-Jersey, Wheeler, Wilbur, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Williams of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana—136.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buffinton, Caldwell, Clark of Missouri, Clark of New-York, Crittenden, Crossland, Dawes, Eldredge, Field, Gooch, Hagans, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris of Virginia, Hawley of Connecticut, Hawley of Illinois, Hereford, Herndon, Hoar, E. R., Hoar, G. F., Kelley, Lamar, Lamison, Lawson, Leach, Luttrell, Magee, Marshall, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, Niblack, O'Brien, Parker of New-Hampshire, Parker of Missouri, Pierce, Randall, Read, Schell, Sener, Sheldon, Sloss, Southard, Standiford, Storm, Swann, Townsend, Vance, Wells, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Willard, Williams of Massachusetts, Wilson of Maryland, Wolfe, Wood, Woodworth, Young of Kentucky, Young of Georgia—98.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, **Thursday, Jan. 7,** Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-eighth street, 350 feet east of Second avenue, to W. Ettinger, for $13,400.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house and lot, 16.8 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, 148.2 feet west of Willis avenue, to A. H. Wagner, for $500 over mortgage of $4,300—total, $4,800.

Also, under the same Referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Thirty-first street, 250 feet west of Fourth avenue, to David Louderback, for $19,600.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, W. C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, sold the two story frame house and lot, 25 by 44.10 by 25 by 41.4½, on the north side of Fifty-third street, 450 feet west of Tenth avenue, to W. H. Lyon, plaintiff, for $1,900; and, under similar orders, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, sold the plot of land, 50 by 150, on the east side of Railroad avenue, 509 feet north of Quarry road, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, to M. S. Thompson, plaintiff, for $600. The four lots on the same avenue, noted to be sold under the same Referee, were withdrawn from sale.

The same auctioneer adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises on the north side of Thirty-third street, 160 feet east of Eighth avenue, to Feb. 18.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., adjourned without date the foreclosure sale of the premises on the east side of Fifth avenue, 78.5 feet east of Second avenue.

J. Thomas Sterns, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, sold the plot of land on the north-west side of Washington avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, 77 by 150, known as No. 71, to J. L. Colby, for $5,750.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on the south side of Fortieth street, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue; also, of the plot of land, 40.5 by 125, on the north-west corner of Tenth avenue and Sixtieth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, 91 feet east of King's Bridge road.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JAN. 7.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.	
1 two-story frame house and lot, 25x44.10x25x41.4½, n. s. of 53d st., 450 ft. w. of 10th av.	$1,900
1 plot of land, 50x150, e. s. of Railroad av., 509 ft. n. of Quarry road, West Farms, 24th Ward	600
By Joseph McGuire.	
1 four-story brick house and lot, 25x100.5, on n. s. of 48th st., 350 ft. e. of 2d av.	$13,400
By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 25x100.5, on s. s. of 31st st., 250 ft. w. of 4th av.	$19,600
1 three-story brick house and lot, 16.8x100, on n. s. of 135th st., 148.2 ft. w. of Willis av.	4,800
By J. Thomas Sterns.	
1 plot of land, 77x150, on n. w. side of Washington av., Morrisania, 23d Ward, No. 71	$5,750

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Manhattan st., n. s., 39.10 ft. w. of 125th st., 25x100; Andrew Smith to Anthony Aufenanges	$4,500
Willow st., s. w. corner Tinton av., 225x150, Morrisania; David Roubitzek to Anthony Hartman	24,000
76th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; Clara, wife of Peter P. Decker, to William Zechwetze	30,800
84th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; L. Moses to Matilda, wife of D. Billings	300
87th st., n. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 8th av., 16.8x98.9; Charlotte, wife of L. H. Newton, to Georgiana P., wife of Jules Marcelin	16,000
44th st., s. s., 130.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 24.6x100.11; Daniel Hennessy to William F. Shirley	7,500
72d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x102.2; 72d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x102.2; W. Richardson to H. Sanger	36,250
82d st., n. s., 80.2 ft. w. of 3d av., 22x25.6, foreclosure; C. H. Hildreth to P. Sheehy	3,700
87th st., s. s., 311.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.3x62.8; Bernard Kavanagh to James Fitzgerald	12,000
104th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x100; W. Lalor to G. Ellis	48,000
114th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.10, foreclosure; H. R. Beekman, Referee, to Timothy Donovan	1,775
116th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d av., 27.8 or 9x100.11; C. N. Harris to J. Smith	13,500
Railroad av., e. s., lot No. 4, map of Morrisania, 35x64.5; Elizabeth, wife of August Vake, to Stephen Garland	650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND BUYERS, Landlords and tenants, are requested to call at our office and get a copy of our REAL ESTATE REGISTER, published for the advantage of owners desiring to sell, exchange, or rent their property, either in City or country, and for the convenience of those desiring to purchase or rent, and for general information respecting New-York and Brooklyn real estate.
J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park Row.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward: streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered: would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

MADISON AV.—FOR SALE, LOW, TEN LOTS, embracing the whole front on the westerly side of Madison av., between 45th and 46th sts., with one lot in the rear on each street; also, a fine plot with three fronts on Broadway, below 52d st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 10 EAST 55TH ST.—NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, elegantly finished, 22x65x100. A bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.,
and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR LOTS, ready for building, for improved property; also, two brown-stone houses; all in first-class locations. Address GALPIN, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to
COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 5 AND 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River. Also, lofts No. 78 Maiden lane, to let. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Jr., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, Bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell as such Assignee, subject to all existing incumbrances, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, subject to all existing incumbrances, that certain property, part of the individual estate of David Colden Murray, described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of ground, with the storehouse and improvements erected thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of South street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known by the street number sixty-two South street, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Easterly, in front, by South street, westerly, in the rear, by a lot of ground fronting on Wall street, now or late in the possession of Peter Corneil; northerly, on one side, by a lot of ground now or late belonging to the estate of Jonathan Goodhue; and southerly, on the other side, by a lot of ground now or late belonging to John Murray, containing in breadth and front twenty feet and eleven inches, in the rear nineteen feet and six inches, in length on the northerly side sixty-three feet and nine inches, and on the southerly side sixty-one feet, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the said David Colden Murray by Robert Lindley Murray and wife.—Dated January 7, 1875. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN,
Assignee, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York.
ja8-1aw3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID C. MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Jr., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell, as such Assignee, subject to all existing incumbrances, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, all the right title and interest of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, in the following described wharf property, part of his individual estate, viz.:

All that certain pier, wharf, and bulkhead property between South street and the East River, in the City of New-York, being one hundred feet on South street, lying opposite and in front of the premises, Numbers 60, 61, and 62 South street, and also in front of the old slide wharf, formerly on Wall street, including Pier Number 16, (sixteen,) part of the bulkhead between Piers 16 (sixteen) and 17, (seventeen,) and so much of the slip property now used for the Wall Street Ferry as is embraced within said one hundred feet, being the wharf estate granted to John Murray, Jr., and to Robert I. Murray, and by the said Robert I. Murray devised to the said David Colden Murray.—Dated Dec. 18, 1874.
F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman street, New-York.
d25-1aw3wF*

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000. to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.
Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT AND first loft of No. 764 Broadway, three doors south of A. T. Stewart; rent low, or for sale. Inquire on the premises or of owner, N. ANDRUSS, No. 444 West 26th st.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, within thirty miles of City, near station, in village, a modern-built house containing all improvements, with large flower and vegetable garden and ample stable and carriage-house. Address, stating lowest rent to first-class tenant, A. W. LAWRENCE, Box No. 289 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE IN AN English-basement house owned by the occupants. Possession any time before April 15. Reference given. Address Physician, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC..........................SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC..........................SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
CELTIC..........................SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........................SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 13 *RUSSIA....WED., Jan. 27
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20 JAVA....WED., Feb. 3
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
THE QUEEN..........................Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
ENGLAND..........................Saturday, Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.
HELVETIA..........................Saturday, Jan. 30, ——.
..........................Saturday, Feb. 6, ——.
For London direct, Denmark, Saturday, Jan. 16, ——.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT, RECULAUX..........................Wednesday, Jan. 13
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........................Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........................Saturday, Feb. 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE..........................Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..........................Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........................Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Jan. 12.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Jan. 26.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........................$100 gold.
Second cabin..........................60 gold.
Steerage..........................24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.
Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Jan. 9.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Wednesday, Jan. 13.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
ANDES..........................Jan. 9.
For NASSAU, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ATLAS..........................Jan. 18.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, SANTA MARTHA, and SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA.
ETNA..........................Jan. 27.
For GONAIVES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, PUERTO CABELLO, LAGUAYRA, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ALPS..........................Feb. 5.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, Savanilla, and Carthagena.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)..........................Saturday, Jan. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........................Thursday, Jan. 14
CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Jan. 26
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO..........................Tuesday, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 or Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE—POSTPONEMENT.
The new steam-ship CITY OF VERA CRUZ will not leave for Havana until SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Jan. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Executors.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY,
s11-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON,
o2-1aw6mF* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE,
Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator. No. 49 Wall st. au28-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-1awtf26F*

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN lane.—Blank-books, Printing, Stationery, Diaries for 1875. Your custom solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. **HORSE BLANKETS,** Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, **CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS,** and **SADDLERS' GOODS,** of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S,
No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE, NO. 802 FULTON st., Brooklyn; covers three lots; front on two streets; doing an extensive business; price, $25,000; terms easy; possession May 1. C. D. WILLITS, No. 644 Fulton st.

LEFT AT THE STALLS OF THE UNDER-signed on the 6th of September one BROWN HORSE. If not called for within three days he will be sold to pay expenses.
R. V. DAVIS,
Mott Haven Livery Stables.

TO LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS.—TO LEASE, plot (50x186 feet) No. 263 West 25th st., with moderate building loan. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANSION HOUSE,
Hicks st.,
BROOKLYN.
The patrons of the Mansion House are respectfully informed that an elegant elevator for the accommodation of the guests has just been completed, by the aid of which the rooms on all floors are easily reached, and the comforts of this comfortable home much increased. A few desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen can be obtained at a reasonable rate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A LARGE HOUSE, 73d st., near 5th av., would rent choice of rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife, or a party of three or four; no other boarders; a fair price expected; References. Address Box No. 2,672 P. O.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—Corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Prices reduced.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, EAST, BETWEEN Broadway and University place.—Two large square rooms and one small, handsomely furnished, with every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; references.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12 STS.
Suitable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, on moderate terms, at No. 45 5th av.; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs. To let, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished; with or without private table; also other rooms; highest references.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROAD-way and University place.—Newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; desirable rooms on parlor floor; day boarders taken.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—A LARGE, HAND-somely-furnished front room, on fourth floor, suitable for lady and gentleman or single gentleman; references exchanged.

TO LET—NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR floor, with three rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., and private table if required; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295., NEAR 30TH ST.—THIRD and fourth floors, well furnished, to let; all conveniences; private table only; moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 113 WEST 34TH ST.—A LARGE, HAND-somely-furnished front room on second floor, southern exposure, with board; small room on fourth floor. References.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, having southern exposure; house first-class; references. No. 230 West 39th st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—ONE LARGE SOUTH-ern room, fourth floor, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE, HANDSOME front room on second floor to let, with board; house and location first-class.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 124 East 16th st., near Irving place.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with or without private table; references required.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND-STORY ROOMS to let with board. Apply at No. 33 West 27th st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH breakfast, near 30th st. and 5th av. Address, stating terms, Box No. 310, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS WANTED—FOR gentleman, wife, and two small children; vicinity of 14th st. Address EVARTS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail evrey two weeks.

PROPOSALS.

LETTING NO. 12.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway until MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, for 25,000 tons Railroad Iron; also, for 22,000 tons Steel Rails.
Specifications can be had at No. 70 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board.
MILES GREENWOOD, President.
THOMAS D. LOVETT, C. E.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 11, 1875, for HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MASON AND IRON WORK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 13, 1875, for the MASON AND IRON WORK necessary for constructing a new roof on Tompkins Market.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.
500 TONS OF COAL.
Sealed proposals for the delivery of 500 tons of coal will be received by the above-mentioned department at No. 36 Union square, New-York, until WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1875, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.
For full particulars see *City Record*, No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SHEDS on new Piers, Nos. 43 and 46 North River.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR DECK SCOWS.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

3,000 BBLS. FLOUR.—PROPOSALS DE-partment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 18, 1875. See *City Record*.

5,500 TONS COAL—PROPOSALS.—DEPART-ment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 11, 1875. See *City Record*.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BROKER,
Mature experience, with valuable connections in home and foreign Commission Merchandising, seeks connection with capital. Principals only please address G. A., Box No. 132 Post Office Station A.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS. LAST TWO NIGHTS.
LAST TWO NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW,
of
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
in
MARK TWAIN'S
popular and amusing drama,
COL. SELLERS.
FRIDAY, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT OF
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND,
tendered by many eminent citizens; his last appearance but one in New-York for some time in consequence of other engagements.
COL. SELLERS..........................Mr. RAYMOND
SATURDAY, LAST "SELLERS" MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
NEXT MONDAY, Jan. 11,
inauguration of the
SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA,
when will be performed (first time) Bazin's charming opera comique,
LE VOYAGE EN CHINE,
played for 200 nights in Paris.
Rentree of the great favorites,
Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLI,
Messrs. DE BEER, DUPLAN, VALERIE, and first appearance of the renowned tenor,
Mr. DE QUERCRY.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Box-office now open at theatre from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square.
Every evening at 8, matinee Saturday at 2, in his highly-successful monologue,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
Music, ventriloquism, and character delineations.
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF PERSONATIONS AND SONGS,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "Love, Beautiful Love," "The English Railway Porter,"
"Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of
"SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN,"
in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE, (MALE AND FEMALE,) remaining upon the stage in full sight of the audience.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle 25c.; juveniles under 15 years of age, half price.
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

MRS. ROUSBY AS LADY ELIZABETH.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MRS. ROUSBY,
THE RENOWNED ENGLISH ACTRESS,
will appear in her original character of THE LADY ELIZABETH, as played by her nearly 1,000 times, in Tom Taylor's grand historical play in five acts,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
produced, after elaborate preparation, with new scenery, properties, costumes, and appointments, and a strong cast, including Mr. George Clarke.
Seats at box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
*,*SATURDAY, 1:30 P. M., FIRST ROUSBY MATINEE.

THE CHARITY BALL.
(THE TWENTIETH.)
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February,
UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THIS WOOD'S
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
THE FACTORY GIRL Double bill,
and SMOKE and
SAM, THE GROCER'S BOY. ASSASSIN BARBER.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED WISHES A position as Secretary, Cashier, or copyist, or to take charge of any business; can teach French, music, and the English branches, and will take a position accordingly; best references given. Address S., No. 20 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl with City references; speaks good English; is neat, tidy, willing, and useful. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; willing to help with washing; City references. Apply at No. 490 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 10.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROT-estant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 521 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT SWED-ish woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROT-estant young women, sisters; one is a thorough good cook and laundress, the other is a competent waitress, chamber-maid, and general house-worker; for city or country; have good recommendations. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who is a first-class cook in all branches; capable and reliable; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, IRON-er, or general house-work; neat, tidy, colored young woman, for City or country, at low wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, WHO DOES NOT speak English; is a good cook; keeps her kitchen in order, and would assist in washing; wages, $20; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; SOUPS, MEATS, poultry, and game in all styles; pastry and desserts; references from best families. Address S. J. S., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking and baking, and desserts in superior style; is a well-trained servant; best testimonials. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN A small American family; understands all kinds of American cooking; good City references. Address No. 241 East 42d st., corner 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook, and assist with washing and ironing; can procure the best of City reference; willing and obliging. Call or address No. 159 East 28th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 1,129 2d av., between 59th and 60th sts., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook, with good City references; wages, $30. Can be seen at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH girl, as good cook, excellent baker and superior laundress; City reference. Call at No. 432 West 31st st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—WILLING TO ASSIST WITH chamber-work; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,224 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WO-man who understands her business in every branch; can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; is a willing and obliging girl; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th avenue.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do some chamber-work; has excellent references from the best of families; is young, active, and very industrious. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Mr. Jacquin.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, speaking English; is a very superior laundress; can furnish long and good reference as to character and competency. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.; no anonymous letters attended to.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO washing at her house, or would go out by the day; reference if required. Apply at No. 326 East 26th st., Room No. 18.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, WHO SPEAKS English; is a good seamstress, and can dress hair nicely; is very respectable and well educated. Can be seen at Mrs. Jacquin's, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHWOMAN as nurse; capable of taking care of infant from its birth; City reference from last place. Address for two days, No. 325 East 48th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS NURSE, OR governess, or teacher in a private family; good testimonials. Address B. M. T., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, speaking French, as nurse and plain seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and other machines if required. Call for two days at No. 201 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND KIND GIRL TO take care of infants or growing-up children; good City reference. Call for two days at 307 East 26th st.

SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27th st.—Swedish, French, and German male and female servants only; all Protestants; waiters a specialty. MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW DEPARTURE AT BARNUM'S.
RETURN TO SPECIE PRICES!
THE GREAT SHOWMAN'S GRAND COUP D'ETAT RECEIVES THE UNANIMOUS APPROBATION OF THE PUBLIC.
MENAGERIE! MUSEUM! HIPPODROME!
MENAGERIE! MUSEUM! HIPPODROME!
MENAGERIE! MUSEUM! HIPPODROME!
THIRTY CENTS!
ORCHESTRA CHAIRS, RESERVED, 50 CENTS!
ORCHESTRA CHAIRS, RESERVED, 50 CENTS!
ORCHESTRA CHAIRS, RESERVED, 50 CENTS!
GRAND ORCHESTRA CHAIRS, RESERVED, $1.
GRAND ORCHESTRA CHAIRS, RESERVED, $1.
GRAND ORCHESTRA CHAIRS, RESERVED, $1.
CHILDREN UNDER TEN, HALF PRICE.
CARD.—Notwithstanding the unparalleled reduction from former prices, the reserved system is still retained, enabling seats to be secured one week in advance. The half price for children under ten refers not only to family circle, but to the reserved departments also.
ENGLISH STAG HUNT and INDIAN LIFE
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
TWO HOURS OF EXCITING RACES!
Open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, AT 8.
Third Symphony Concert.
OVERTURE, Paris and Helene..........................Gluck
SCENE and ARIA, second act Euryanthe..........................Weber
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONY No. 6, D minor, (first time)..........................Raff
WOTAN'S ABSCHIED } Walkueren (manuscript)
FEUERZAUBER, (first time) } Wagner.
The vocal part by Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONY No. 5, C minor..........................Beethoven
Admission to concert, $1 and $1 50; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS (MONDAY) MORNING at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........................Manager
J. B. JOHNSON,
Champion Swimmer of the World.
THE GARNELLAS,
in double somersault from shoulder to shoulder.
BURTON STANLEY, the lyric star.
Miss Blanche Ellerman, Gus. Williams, Sanford and Wilson, Rickey and Barney, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 8, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

BOWERY THEATRE.
PEEP-OF-DAY BOYS.
The new comic pantomime of the
THREE DWARFS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
The original and far-famed
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family Matinee SATURDAY, at 2. Seats secured.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE, in the Great Hall at 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Jan. 9.—The lecture will be delivered by Dr. A. B. CROSBY, Professor of Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, on
THE SKIN AND BATHING,
being the third of a series of four lectures on physiology.
Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at the bookstores of A. Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG American man as coachman and gardener, or useful man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows, carriages, harness, milking, furnace, &c.; very best references; City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for one day, after that to Jacob Hawkins, Sayville, Suffolk County, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGH-ly understands his business, the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and careful, good driver; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call on or address W. D., No. 4 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a careful, steady driver and excellent groom; will be highly recommended in every particular; strictly temperate. Call or address J. Q., No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG man; thoroughly competent; sober, obliging; five years' City references. Address J. F., No. 129 West 49th st., present employer's, private stable.

FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN FLORIST AS FOREMAN in a business or private place; he thoroughly understands the business in all its branches and is capable of taking charge of any place where there is plenty of glass; good reference. Address H. H., florist, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—AN AMERICAN, TWENTY years old; can drive, tend furnace, and make himself generally useful around the house; City or country; good references. Address D. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A REAL ESTATE BROKER OF twenty-five years' standing in this City, a situation; can command extensive influence, having traveled for the past three years through the West, and just returned to the City, and desires to resume his former business with some responsible person. Address BROKER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-three years, in a private family; is a good waiter, and can clean silver nicely; also tend door, build fires, clean windows, sweep, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's Homestead Bureau, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENG-lish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; would be found willing and obliging; understands his business in every respect; good references. Call or address No. 1,143 Broadway, fruit store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAIT-er; understands his duties thoroughly; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 645 6th av.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.
A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.
Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."
Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY. UP-town College, Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, arithmetic, common and higher English branches, classics, &c.; writing lessons, $3 per month.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDU-cate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

NEW-HAVEN COLLEGIATE AND COM-MERCIAL INSTITUTE.—Preparatory to college or business. Winter session begins Jan. 8. For catalogues and circulars apply to WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE OFFERS superior advantages in all departments at very moderate charges; next session opens Feb. 2. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.— The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR ALL DEPART-ments for Mutual Introductions. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY NOW TEACHING WISHES TWO OR three pupils in music, the English branches, French or German. Address B. B. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 1:30, fourth matinee of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........................Proprietor and Manager
THE PALACE OF TRUTH!
GILBERT'S GREAT FAIRY COMEDY
EVERY NIGHT at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ and the entire company.
Spectacular Scenery!! Gorgeous Dresses!!
Charming Music!!
MONDAY NIGHT NEXT, Jan. 11, first night of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
which has been prepared as the important Shakespearean revival of the present season, in which Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ will appear. The new scenery by ROBERTS and WITHAM.
Mr. DALY also begs to announce that he will shortly produce
A STIRRING PARISIAN NOVELTY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PARIS IN NEW-YORK,
AT THE
BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
and entire company,
MISS EMILY SOLDENE,
and entire company,
and the new French Opera Bouffe Company from Paris shortly to appear at the Park Theatre.
Tickets and boxes Saturday morning, at Decker's, No. 33 Union square; Delmonico's, 14th st.; box-offices of Lyceum and Park Theatres; and Ruilman's, No. 114 Broadway.
TICKETS $5.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GRAND SUCCESS
EVERY NIGHT and for the (SATURDAY) MATINEE of this, its SECOND WEEK.
Charles Dickens' charming story,
☞ LITTLE EM'LY. ☜
The cast of characters is exceedingly strong, including the popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
who will give his inimitable impersonation of the part of WILKINS MICAWBER,
as performed by him at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over four hundred consecutive nights.
The delightful play is superbly illustrated—the principal pictures being the illuminated Cathedral, The Ark on the Sands, The Storm Scene and Shipwreck.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Miss PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT, JAN. 9.
Miss Anna R. Bulkley, contralto; Herr Ch. Fritsch, tenor; Mr. E. L. Ellison, organist; Sig. E. Agramonte, conductor; Miss Lina Luckhardt, pianiste; Mr. Leon De Vay, violinist.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, with extra charge at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at Gurley's, under the hall.

Y. M. C. A.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.
Rev. Edward Eggleston
Will lecture on
"THE PARADISE OF CHILDHOOD."
Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

CARD.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, the celebrated musician (formerly Musical Director of Booth's Theatre,) is now engaged only at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's. Mr. MOLLENHAUR gives his personal attention to pupils.

MISS SARAH F. SMILEY, BY INVITATION of the Ladies' Christian Union, will give a Bible lesson daily this week, at 3:30 P. M., in the chapel of Broadway Tabernacle, corner 6th av. and 34th st. All are invited.

MEETINGS.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUB-scribers to the Northern Dispensary will be held on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Institution, at the intersection of Christopher st. and Waverley place. WM. BUTLER DUNCAN will preside. The annual report for the past year will be submitted, and a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year will be elected. All subscribers are cordially invited to attend.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
Are the best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during the Holidays. Monthly Installments received, or for rent until rent money pays for them. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Traveling and Local AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3,567.

H. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-tofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., expires this day by limitation. WILLIAM KNISELY and CYRUS B. BOSTWICK will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
A. McCOLLUM,
C. B. CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., and will continue the business of Importing and Jobbing Silk and Foreign Dry Goods at No. 360 Broadway.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
DAVID W. GLOVER.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP firm of HELLER, MERZ & CO., manufacturers of Ultramarine Blue, is dissolved from this date. Its former business will be closed by the undersigned only, and the same business will be continued by us at No. 72 William street, New-York, and at the works in Newark. FRED. HELLER,
JAN. 6, 1875. HENRY MERZ.
The new firm will sign HELLER & MERZ.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-tofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of DOUGLASS & MYERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEO. W. DOUGLASS retiring from the firm. W. D. MYERS will sign in liquidation.
GEO. W. DOUGLASS.
W. D. MYERS.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
MR. WALTER WATSON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

No. 350 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
MESSRS. JOHN WYLIE BARROW AND ALEXANDER MACLEAN BARROW withdraw from our firm this day. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REM-edy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

NILE EXPLORATIONS.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES BY AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

CONDITION IN WHICH THE GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEM OF THE NILE SOURCES WAS LEFT BY THE LAST EXPLORERS—LIEUT. COL. LONG, OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY, STARTS ON A JOURNEY TO THE NILE SOURCES—HE NAVIGATES THE VICTORIA NYANZA—HIS SUBSEQUENT DISCOVERIES AND ADVENTURES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Egypt, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.

You have no doubt received by telegraph news of the recent very important discoveries in Central Africa, made by an American officer of the Khédive's army. The value of these, geographically, will be more evident when we receive the complete details, and are able to estimate their bearing upon the still unsolved Nile problem and upon the various theories in regard to it.

Fortunately, I have been put in possession of some very interesting particulars of the expedition, the general result of which was telegraphed, and I will lay them before your readers, hoping to add to them shortly. During this week the Khédive and Gen. Stone, Chief of Staff, and, in fact, commander of the Egyptian armies, have been greatly rejoiced by the receipt of dispatches from the equatorial department, which are not only very encouraging to the Khédive's Government in its efforts to extend the domain of Egypt, but which will be welcome in the scientific world.

I should say, in passing, that it cannot be long before the achievements of the Khédive in Central Africa will claim more prominently the attention of civilized nations. He is certainly acquiring immense possessions, subduing tribes, and opening up to safe trade vast districts, and if he has visions—which I do not know—of an empire rivaling in extent, if not in power, that of ancient times, perhaps he may be excused in these days of consolidated nationalities. He is certainly admirably seconded by Gen. Stone, whose administrative vigor is evident everywhere here to the most superficial observation.

How much the Government is actually accomplishing for the suppression of the interior slave trade, of course I cannot say, but I believe from what I hear that its sources are daily cut off, and I know that the difficulty of sending slaves into Lower Egypt is all the time increasing. Many of the great slave-traders have been converted into paid aids in the explorations and conquests of the army of Egypt.

In order that your readers may understand the bearing of the expedition I am about to give you some details of, it is necessary that I should remind them of the position of the geographical problem up to last Summer.

The Lake Victoria Nyanza lies on the equator, in longitude 31° east. It was supposed to be very large, and has been regarded by many as the true source of the Nile. A stream flows out of it to the northward, and that had been traced as far as Urondogani, but no further. Another piece, supposed to be of the same stream, was discovered in about latitude 2½° north; and another section had been found emptying, after passing rapids, into the Albert Nyanza. But no white man had ever verified the conjecture that this stream was continuous between the two lakes by sailing through it. It will be remembered that Capt. Speke, although he went near the Victoria, in vain endeavored to get permission from the natives to go upon it; its extent was consequently unknown. The extent of the Albert is also unknown, but a stream flows out of it in longitude 29° east and about latitude 3° north. I am giving you the figures from the most recent official map of equatorial and Oriental Soudan and the sources of the White Nile, compiled from the best information obtainable, and published by the Khédive's order. The White Nile flows from the Albert almost directly northward till it reaches Gondokoro, in latitude 5° north, and comes within the range of ordinary geographical observation.

You will remember that Speke and Baker and other explorers have insisted that this branch of the Nile is the main stream, and that they have asserted that the Bahr el Gasell, which comes in about or below the country of the Shillooks, was of no consequence: in fact, only an uncertain drain of a marshy district, and rather a sort of lagoon than a river, if I remember rightly. Now, no one as yet will attempt to say that they are wrong in considering the White Nile, below the mouth of the Bahr el Gasell, as the real Nile; but I think that sufficient is already known to cast doubt upon their conclusions, and I am able to tell you that the troops sent by Gen. Stone, under the orders of the Khédive, to occupy the country to the south-west, have already definitely settled the fact that the Bahr el Gasell is a mighty stream, extending further than their explorations have gone, and not improbably flowing from far south of the equator. Indeed, it begins to be suspected that the Bahr el Gasell is the longer and more important stream of the two, and that if it is never honored with the name of Nile it will bear the same relation of magnitude to it that the Missouri does to the Mississippi—and everybody knows that the Missouri rests under an everlasting injustice.

I believe it was the opinion of Dr. Livingstone that Lake Tanganyika was the real source of the Nile, and perhaps one would not be called a lunatic if he suggested the possibility of water communication between the Bahr el Gasell and Tanganyika. But I confess that I should not repeat to you this suggestion, which has been made to me, if the region concerning which it is made were not as completely a blank on the map as the late election achievements of the Republican Party are in the tables of returns. Now, to the story of which this long introduction is the necessary prologue:

Lieut. Col. Long, of the General Staff (under Gen. Stone) of the Egyptian army, serving as Chief of Staff to Gen. Gordon, Governor General of the Provinces of the Equator, and stationed at Gondokoro, was ordered in April, 1874, to make a journey to the residence of M'tesa, King of Uganda, a country bordering Lake Victoria on the north-west. Lieut. Col. Long, whose heroic and successful exploit has suddenly made him famous, is an American from Baltimore, and if his life is not sacrificed in the extraordinary hardships he is enduring, we shall be sure to hear more of him.

He set out from Gondokoro on the 24th of April, just as the rainy season was beginning, and journeyed south through Madi and Fatiko to Foweira. The two places last named are military posts of the Egyptian Government. Foweira is in latitude about 2½° north and about a degree east of the point on Lake Albert where the White Nile empties into it.

Leaving Foweira with two soldiers, an interpreter, and two servants, and accompanied by a man returning to Uganda, Lieut. Col. Long made his way on horseback through almost impassable swamps, soaked with rain and covered with mud, to the residence of M'tesa, where, ill and worn out with fatigue, he arrived on the 19th of June, having traversed a distance of 660 kilometres.

He was very cordially received by M'tesa and hospitably entertained. A crowd of 2,000 people came out to receive him, and he was escorted by them into the capital with great demonstrations of pleasure. M'tesa exhibited lively astonishment at the sight of the Colonel's horse, the first one ever seen in his capital, and no doubt the first one that ever accomplished that journey. Col. Long was lodged in a house prepared for him near M'tesa's own palace, and on the following day he had his first audience. Descriptions of this King and his people and capital will be awaited with interest, though I imagine that Schweinfurth's volume reveals enough of this sort of savage to satisfy any ordinary appetite for barbarism.

Col. Long remained with M'tesa till early in July, when he obtained permission to visit Lake Victoria—a privilege which Capt. Speke had vainly endeavored to get—and he is, I believe, the first white man who has sailed on its waters. He was escorted on the lake by thirty canoes, each propelled by forty paddlers—an escort of 1,200 savages. The canoes are described as much resembling the great canoes of the North-western American Indians; they are beautifully shaped, but are dug or burned out of a solid trunk. The Colonel remained thirty-six hours on the lake, which he describes as not wide, not to exceed twelve to twenty miles in the widest part. Its water is pure and fresh; and in his feverish state, it was delicious to drink. There were no signs of tides, and no shell-fish. (An inference may or may not be drawn that the Victoria is more like a river than a great lake, and that it is only one of many small bodies of water in that region. But it evidently must lose its vague dignity on the map as a vast inland sea.)

The Colonel was rowed around to the outlet, and endeavored to sail into the river near what is known as Ripon Falls; but the natives were superstitious and would not go, saying that they were afraid of the spirits there. He therefore returned to M'tesa's, and made his way thence by land to the stream at Urondogani, near the Falls of Izamba. On the way he was robbed by the people sent to take care of him, and after he embarked on the river, and only one day from Urondogani, he was deserted by all the chiefs and people who formed his escort. However, they left him two canoes, and the plucky explorer continued on in them, with two soldiers, two servants, and three children—the presence of the children is not explained.

Sailing down the stream, in latitude 1° 30', he discovered a large lake, in which he got lost in a storm, and upon getting out of it he made his way in the river which runs into Lake Albert as far as M'rooli, where he was attacked by a large party of Keba Rega's men. The size of this lake is not mentioned in the reports I have yet had access to, and probably the storm prevented the explorer from determining it; but I understand that it seemed to be at least twenty-five miles long.

Lieut. Col. Long begins his report to Gen. Gordon of the affair at M'rooli, dated at Foweira, Sept. 3, 1874, by saying that on the morning of the 17th of August he accomplished the navigation of the Nile from Urondogani to Uganda, (a navigation made for the first time,) and that he has "discovered an immense basin—a lake—the true source of the Nile, (?) which delayed him and also prolonged his route." I will give you the substance of his report of "*l'affaire à M'rooli.*"

At the debouching of this hitherto untraveled river, and near the mouth of the river Kafou, and near M'rooli, he expected to be met by the M'tongolis, (sheiks,) who were ordered by King M'tesa to bring him supplies. His provisions were nearly exhausted, being reduced to three kilogrammes of farina and three kilogrammes of beans. One of the M'tongolis had deserted him at the beginning of the journey. Toward noon he searched the left bank, and fired his rifle two or three times, to warn of his approach the other M'tongoli, who, according to the agreement with M'tesa, ought to have met him there with supplies. Judge of his astonishment, then, when he saw push out from the tall grass that bordered the river a fleet of about thirty boats filled with Keba Regites to the number of 400. Shaking their lances, howling and yelling, and uttering frightful cries, they advanced upon him. There were in his party three combatants—himself and the two soldiers, named Said and Abdel; the two servants and the three children were, of course, non-combatants. The Colonel had a Reilly rifle, No. 8—elephant—and the soldiers had Snyders. The two canoes were made fast together with strips of cloth, and then the pursued turned to continue their route, the enemy following, pressing nearer and calling out:

"You can't escape; you die here." The Colonel replied that it would be better for them if they took themselves off. At noon the chief of the savages tried to turn their right flank, (if that is a naval expression,) and to board the canoe. He had better minded the fire. A well-aimed shot from the Reilly No. 8 struck the M'tongoli chief in the breast, and he fell stone dead. The Colonel then commanded a general fire from his whole artillery, and for an hour, he says, three rifles never did better work. At length the barbarians, with terrible loss, were beaten off, and quitting their barks they ran along the shore, attempting to follow the canoes by land. The whole country seemed to be up in arms; there was a tremendous beating of drums and blowing of horns, warning the assailed that they were not out of danger. The three men kept up a continued and well-directed fire upon the crowds clamoring along the banks, and the hot shot at last had the effect to scatter the natives, and at set of sun they were seen no more.

Thus ended this lively little battle, and without any injury to the little company, except a blow on the nose which the Colonel received from a revolver in the inexperienced and nervous hand of a servant. Upon arriving at Foweira he learned from direct sources that the M'tongolis lost eighty-two killed, including two chiefs. We may well believe that Lieut. Col. Long praises the courage and obedience of Said and Abdel, and recommends their promotion to the grade of Sergeant; and that the watchful Khédive has not delayed to promote the Lieutenant Colonel and decorate him with an order.

On the 20th of August, at noon, the Colonel and his party reached the post at Foweira, having received generous succor on the way, at Kessembois, (as near as I can make out the name—but one name is as good as another at the Equator,) and they were enough in need of it, being half dead with fatigue and hunger. I suppose one wouldn't mind killing a hundred or two of these howling savages of a morning, but to do it on an empty stomach is almost too much to ask of a white man.

The next day Col. Long sent a communication to Keba Rega asking an explanation of this evidently premeditated affair. Keba Rega was, no doubt, acting in bad faith, though he protested that he loved the Egyptian Government and wanted to be its friend; and this while insulting its flag and making war upon it. Rionga, on the contrary, though dispossessed of these lands two years ago by Keba Rega, had been constantly friendly, and supplied the garrison at Foweira with provisions, and the Colonel suggests that if he is re-established at M'rooli, the route between Foweira and M'tesa will be always open and constantly traveled. It is thus that the Khédive is pushing his communications into the unknown interior.

Lieut. Col. Stone adds that Egypt ought to be the grand depot of ivory for all the world. For M'tesa said to him, "I am the King of the ivory. It grows here like an herb."

But in order to realize this, suggests this efficient American servant of his Highness, it will be necessary to "wipe out" Keba Rega, and a hundred soldiers ought to be sent down for that purpose.

You see that we in Africa are doing our best to keep the rest of the world as lively as it has been in Louisiana.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

HAS THE GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEM BEEN SOLVED BY AN AMERICAN?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Col. Long, an American officer in the service of the Khédive of Egypt, claims to have discovered the sources of the Nile; and it is not impossible that "the problem which daunted the Ceasars" has been solved by a young gentleman from Maryland, who went to Egypt in 1870 with a hope of high military honors, bewildered by the allurements of the half-monarch and half-vassal who had completed the Suez Canal, and of whom, it was said, "He is the richest, the most enterprising, and most generous Prince in the world." Before making an examination of the perilous and dashing explorations of Col. Long, it is pertinent to recall the facts which have resulted in placing Central Africa practically under the control of a few resolute and daring Americans. Many years ago the late Dr. Mott was called to Constantinople to perform a delicate surgical operation on the person of the then Sultan. This professional act resulted in establishing a friendship which opened for Gen. Mott, the Doctor's son, a brilliant career in the East. Marrying an estimable and influential lady in Pera, the General soon became of political importance, and his power was recognized both on the Bosphorus and the Nile. After the Suez Canal had been inaugurated with imposing ceremonies, during which the Viceroy was severely snubbed by his imperial master, it became evident that the relations between Turkey and Egypt could not long remain of a peaceful character without delicate diplomacy and mutual forbearance. The Viceroy, therefore, ate of humble pie, and quietly strengthened his military and marine establishments. His native officers were unfit for commands, and were as ignorant of tactical details as they were of the general maxims of warfare. His War Minister even did not know that America could not be reached by an express train from Paris, calling at London for a fresh supply of fuel. It was at this moment that he thought of employing foreign officers. Englishmen who had seen service in the Crimea, India, and Abyssinia were numerous; Frenchmen who had been engaged in the struggle against Russia, in the Italian campaign, in China, and elsewhere, were also eager to accept places promising advancement; but these and other nationalities were not available because their employment would have embarrassed the Viceroy in his European relations. America presented itself as a power that had no interests at the east end of the Mediterranean, and it was decided to call for American officers. It was at this juncture that Gen. Mott stepped to the front. Commissioned to engage those who had seen active service in the field, he made contracts with nineteen officers, the large majority of whom fought for the South during the war. Whatever their positions during that eventful struggle, they were all brave men; gentlemen who had made the battle in life and had lost; soldiers with fine records, sensitive as to honor, and willing to confront any hardship or danger in order to re-establish themselves in place and prosperity. For a considerable time after their arrival in Egypt they were given no conspicuous or responsible employment. The Porte was jealous of their very presence in Egypt, and Europeans generally were hardly satisfied at the esteem in which they were held by the Khédive. They had a disagreeable struggle, but triumphed; and now all that concerns progress in the development of the Nile countries is identified with the names of these officers; and in no quarter of the world does exploration demand a higher quality of courage and discretion than in the African Soudan. Col. Long was one of the junior officers. His early life was spent in Maryland conducting a village newspaper. He subsequently entered the Union Army, and at the close of the war retired with an honorable record. After arriving in Egypt his military occupations did not prevent his taking a deep interest in the Nile problem, and it is probable that the sub-expedition which he commanded in his march to the Victoria Nyanza was given to him at his own request.

What has he accomplished? 1. He is the first white man who has ever visited the Victoria Nyanza in moving from the delta up the river. Speke and Grant entered Africa by way of Zanzibar, and, instead of tracing the river from its delta to its sources, followed it from what they considered its source to Cairo and Alexandria.

2. His claim to the name of discoverer of the sources of the Nile is contained in the following language, published in a letter to the *Herald*, dated Khartoun, Nov. 9:

"In latitude 1° 30' north Col. Long entered a great lake, at least from twenty to twenty-five miles wide, a reservoir of the waters of the Lake Victoria Nyanza and that great water-shed, the plateau running southward. Col. Long claims it to be the real source of the Nile."

With this scant information no positive judgment can be given, but that Col. Long has contributed very valuable geographical knowledge is undeniable. Sir Samuel Baker has called his lake—the Albert Nyanza—"the great basin of the Nile," maintaining that if other sources were cut off or dried up the Nile would flow on forever. Bruce went to his grave believing that the fountains of the Blue Nile, which he discovered in the last century, had disposed of the mysterious problem. Livingstone ended his memorable days in the conviction that his Lualaba would ultimately settle the whole question; and to support this conclusion he brought the curious and seemingly overwhelming testimony of Herodotus. But the recent explorations of Lieut. Cameron, published in THE TIMES, go far toward proving that Livingstone was wrong, and that really he spent the last year of his life near the head-waters of the Congo. Lieut. Cameron has found that the debatable Lake Tanganyika, which Baker thought was a portion of his Albert Nyanza, is the reservoir of a river flowing toward the Atlantic Ocean, which river he assumes to be the Congo. This fact disposes of one of the most perplexing elements of the discussion, leaving the fair presumption that in the two lakes, the Albert and Victoria Nyanzas, or in their extensions, may be found the true sources of the Nile. If this be true then Col. Long deserves quite as much credit as Speke, Grant, Baker, Burton, or Livingstone.

ABRAM S. SOUTHWORTH.

HUDSON COUNTY BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

An executive session of the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders was held in the Courthouse on Jersey City Heights yesterday afternoon. Mr. Ruh, Chairman of the Committee on Lines and Boundaries at Snake Hill, appointed to investigate alleged frauds at Snake Hill, submitted his final report. He said that, having discovered most glaring frauds in the conduct of affairs at the seat of the county institutions, the committee decided to report the matter to the Grand Jury for action. There they found all of their efforts thwarted, and District Attorney Garretson was the only official who assisted them. The report concluded by recommending that suits be commenced against all who had been found in debt to the county. The resolution was voted down, and, on motion of Mr. O'Grady, the committee were discharged. Freeholder Coykendall reported that the committee appointed for the purpose had procured two ambulances for the use of the Board of Health. Mr. Ruh showed that the annual cost to the county of these ambulances would be over $4,700, and that the bill of the Morgue keepers for the same service would not exceed $700. He would not advise Freeholders to throw away $4,000 of the people's money for the benefit of the Ambulance Committee. Mr. Coykendall retorted that the record of the Ambulance Committee was as good as that of Mr. Ruh's committee. Mr. Throckmorton, the Director, submitted a bill for $424 for the erection of a flag-pole and eagle over one of the county institutions at Snake Hill, and explained that it was not an extravagant one. The bill was ordered paid. The County Treasurer submitted his annual report, and the board at 5 o'clock adjourned.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The members elect of the Liberal Republican General Committee met last evening at No. 453 Fourth avenue, for the purpose of organizing for the year. Gen. John Cochrane called the delegates to order, in the absence of Mr. Stewart, the President of the Committee of 1874, and nominated Col. Benjamin A. Willis as temporary Chairman. Having been accepted for the position, Col. Willis ascended the platform and made a set speech to the committee. Upon its conclusion an hour was spent upon the roll-call and the election of the following permanent officers: President, Dr. Martin Freleigh; First Vice President, Horatio N. Twombley; Second Vice President, Robert L. Darrow; Secretaries, Asher Barnett and James A. Colvin; Treasurer, Christopher Pullman.

A contested election in the Ninth District was laid over, to be referred to the Committee on Grievances when appointed, and the questioned credentials of the Sixteenth District were referred to a special committee of five.

This course was not adopted, however, before a vast amount of talk had been expended and personalities indulged in by both the contending factions. Mr. Mark Lanagan, the delegate from the Second District, and keeper of an unlicensed bucket-shop in the Fourth Ward, attempted to be extremely parliamentary, and, upon being remonstrated with by his nearest neighbors, made some very spicy suggestions to them, which they were not disposed to take advantage of. When order was partially restored Mr. Glassy offered resolutions denouncing the action of the Federal Government in sending soldiers into the Chambers of the Louisiana Legislature and driving some of its members therefrom, and urging the Liberal Republicans of the City to attend the public meeting to be held on the 11th inst. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. Stewart offered resolutions, which were also adopted, congratulating the people on the adoption of the constitutional amendments, and approving of the recommendations regarding finance embraced in the message of Gov. Tilden.

CHARLIE ROSS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HORSE AND WAGON USED IN THE ABDUCTION.

The most untiring efforts to trace the lost child, Charlie Ross, and to return him to his afflicted parents are being made by Superintendent Walling, of the New-York Police force. Ever since the capture and killing of the Bay Ridge burglars this officer has left no means untried to discover a clew to the persons who are supposed to have been implicated in the abduction of the boy. Among other expedients adopted to this end the Superintendent desires the widest publicity to be given to the following description of the horse and wagon used in abducting Charlie Brewster Ross on July 1, 1874: "A dark bay, or brown, horse about 15½ hands high; is supposed to have had a white nose, or stripe in the face; a lump on the side, probably a 'wen,' or rupture. The wagon was a falling-top, yacht-body buggy, painted dark all over, and lined with a dark material." New-Jersey papers are particularly requested to copy the above description, and to add that whoever got the horse, got him early in July. If, therefore, any one has become possessed of such a horse and wagon, either in the early, or any part of July, the person will confer a favor on the authorities and friends of the missing boy by communicating at once with the nearest Police office, Chief of Police Jones, of Philadelphia, or Superintendent Walling, of New-York.

NEW TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION—BUT FEW CHANGES IN THE COMMITTEE—CONTESTS IN THIRTEEN DISTRICTS AND THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

The newly-elected members of the Tammany General Committee for 1875 met at Tammany Hall last night for organization. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt was appointed temporary Chairman. There was a sprinkling of new faces, but the majority of those present were members of the committee of 1874, and a large proportion of them office-holders. When the credentials of delegates from the various Assembly districts were presented it was discovered that there were contests for seats in the committee by candidates at the primary election in the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, and the Twenty-third Ward. An effort was made to refer all matters likely to create discussion to a committee, which should meet somewhere in private. Messrs. Henry L. Clinton and John Kelly were the first to move, and a temporary Committee on Organization, which is to examine credentials and decide as to who are entitled to admission, was finally appointed. The committee as constituted comprises two delegates from each of the Assembly Districts where there are no contests, as follows:

Fourth District—John C. Keating and Bernard Ryan.
Fifth District—Henry Hughes and H. A. Gumbleton.
Sixth District—Timothy J. Campbell and John H. Hughes.
Ninth District—George W. Wentz and Edward Gilon.
Tenth District—Owen Murphy and John Zahn.
Eleventh District—John Morrissey and John R. Fellows.
Twelfth District—Henry Woltman and Patrick Keenan.
Thirteenth District—William Lamb and Patrick Gibney.
Fourteenth District—Peter Gillespie and Thomas Sullivan.
Sixteenth District—Edward Cooper and Maurice J. Power.
Eighteenth District—John Kelly and Edward Kearney.
Nineteenth District—Thomas O'Callaghan.
Twentieth District—William C. Conner and T. J. O'Donohue.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Henry D. Purroy and Frederick Valtz.

It was arranged that the committee should meet at 4 P. M. to-morrow, and thereafter until the vexed questions which it is delegated to settle are disposed of. On motion of John Kelly a series of resolutions, (which are printed elsewhere,) denouncing the Administration for its recent action in Louisiana affairs, were adopted, and the meeting soon after adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

A NEW CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Mayor Wickham has appointed Mr. Thomas S. Brennan Commissioner of Charities, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Edward L. Donnelly. Mr. Brennan is the well-known Warden of Bellevue Hospital. He was born in this City in 1842, the son of Patrick Brennan, a coal merchant, who did business at Bloomingdale. He first entered St. Francis Xavier School in Fifteenth street, but after remaining a short time was removed to St. Theresa College, at Montreal, Canada, from which he subsequently graduated at the age of sixteen. Leaving college at the age of seventeen, he immediately "struck out for himself," as he expressed it, being then six feet four inches in height. About a year after his graduation he was appointed to the position of night watchman at Bellevue, by one of the old Alms-house Governors. Since then he has occupied various positions in the Department of Charities and Correction, passing through nearly all the intermediate grades of service until he attained the position of Warden, which he has held for some years past. During his term as Warden he instituted many needed reforms in the department, the principal among which were the establishment of the Park and Reception Hospitals, and the Small-pox Reception Hospital on the river front at Bellevue. Over these institutions, in addition to the greater charge of Bellevue Hospital, Mr. Brennan had supreme supervision, and in his management of them displayed great executive ability. During his entire public career not one complaint has ever been made against him by his superiors in office or fellow-citizens. To the poor and sick who came in contact with him during his wardenship this appointment will be very satisfactory, and the public will recall with pleasure the musical and dramatic entertainments he gave every month for the amusement and benefit of the convalescing patients in the hospital. Mr. Brennan at that time declared that kind treatment often effected greater cures than medicine. Mr. Brennan is thirty-two years old, is married, and has a family. In his new position as member of the board it is understood that he will exercise a special supervision over the City Prison, and several much needed changes will probably be made in that institution. Mr. Brennan is no relation of the notorious Ex-Sheriff Brennan.

When his appointment became known yesterday congratulations poured in from all sides, while numbers of his personal friends and acquaintances met to tender him their compliments on his promotion. His late associates and subordinates, while expressing pleasure, expressed many regrets that their relations with him were at an end.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie celebrated by the usual banquet and reunion at their club-house, last evening, the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the society. The ten years' existence of the Cercle has been fruitful of good results; its membership has steadily increased, its wealth has largely augmented, and while it has kept abreast with the progressive ideas of the age, it has remained conservative in its genial tone and its love of merriment. About seventy persons were yesterday gathered to partake of a fine *menu*. At dessert, brief speeches were delivered in the French tongue. The prosperity of the Cercle was the first theme, but the second topic of the night was by far the most important, and, as such, had the fullest measure of attention. The topic was the mother-country, and it was suggested by President Salmon, in the formal toast which rounded off the happy remarks he offered in his official capacity. The services rendered by France to the cause of republicanism and liberty; its certain destiny among European nations; the necessity of the freedom of education, and the blessings conferred by an enlightened press, (as instanced by the prompt expression of the national opinion upon the course of the Government in relation to affairs in Louisiana,) were the subjects chiefly dealt with by the speakers. After President Salmon's address, M. Charles Villa took the floor, and MM. Desarnault, Charlier, L. Mercier, F. A. Schwab, Blumenfeld, Flauraud, and other members and guests followed. The soirée ended at a late hour.

THE DANISH RESIDENTS.

A meeting of Danish residents, principally composed of young men, was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, for the purpose of forming a Danish literary and social union. A temporary organization was effected by the election of William Borgen, editor of the *Scandinavian*, President *pro tem.*; M. Maringer, Secretary, and M. Jacobson, Treasurer. The names of those present were enrolled as members, and a committee was formed to prepare a plan of permanent organization and a draft of a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted at the next meeting. The Committee of Organization is composed of William Borgen, O. G. Gudmunson, M. Jacobson, O. Hasse, A. Boesen, and Fr. Angelo-Hasse. The Danish residents in this City and Brooklyn number only a few hundred.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Corporation Counsel is engaged in preparing his reply to the charges preferred against him by Mayor Wickham.

The failure of Mr. F. F. Dufais, of the Cotton Exchange, was announced yesterday. The amount involved is said to be small.

John Anderson, aged fifty, arrested in the Ninth Precinct on Wednesday night, dropped dead while being taken to court yesterday.

Prof. R. P. Stevens spoke in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union, last evening, on "The Geographical History of the Coal-fields of the United States."

Joseph S. Purroy, a brother of the Alderman from the annexed district, has been appointed Reader to the Board of Aldermen at a salary of $1,000 a year.

The committee appointed to examine applicants for admission to the Bar will meet in the General Term room of the Supreme Court on the 19th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the Northern Dispensary will be held this (Friday) evening, at the institution, at the corner of Christopher street and Waverley place.

A very acceptable dramatic and musical entertainment was given last evening by Miss E. V. Proudfoot, at the residence of Mrs. Murray, No. 128 East Twenty-third street.

Catherine Earle, aged thirty-four, of No. 116 Madison street, while drunk fell into the East River, at Pier No. 35, yesterday, and was drowned. Her body was recovered and Coroner Woltman notified.

William Campbell, aged sixty-four, of No. 463 Washington street, slipped and fell on the ice at Washington and Watts streets yesterday, and when the bystanders came to pick him up he was found to be dead.

The report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the opening of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street was submitted to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and approved by him.

The charges against the Fire Commissioners were not investigated yesterday by Mayor Wickham. In the afternoon the Mayor's Secretary stated that the time for the hearing had been extended until next Monday.

Prof. W. C. Richards lectured before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at Steinway Hall, last evening, upon "The Forces and Phenomena of Electricity." An appreciative audience was in attendance.

At a meeting of the members of the naval store trade held at the Produce Exchange yesterday, resolutions of condolence on the death of Mr. Edward E. Rudderow were offered by Z. T. Halpin and unanimously adopted.

At a regular meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday, Messrs. J. A. Bostwick, William H. Phillips, and J. A. Herrick were appointed Complaint Committee for the month of January. Mr. Louis A. Stout and Mr. Frank Wood were admitted to membership.

The 275th regular lecture at the New-York Liberal Club will be delivered at Plimpton Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Thaddeus B. Wakeman. The subject will be "The Harmony of the New Gospels," and the lecture will be a review of Prof. John Fiske's work on *Cosmic Philosophy.*

Messrs. McBride & Williams, butter merchants, at No. 333 Greenwich street, have suspended payment, their liabilities, which are mainly in the country, reaching $80,000. The firm has been long established, were heavy operators, and had a good reputation. Their failure is understood to have been hastened by that of H. N. Morgan a short time ago.

Resolutions were adopted yesterday by the Produce Exchange in view of the death of Edward S. Ruddesow, expressing the deep regret of the members and their sympathy for the family of deceased. They will attend the funeral in a body, and the resolutions will be engrossed and presented to the family.

A regular monthly meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 384 Grand street, Mr. Robert Moore presiding. After the election of a number of new members and the reception of some proposals, standing committees for the year were appointed by the President.

At the annual election for Directors of the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company, held at the office of the company at Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, the following were elected: Jay Gould, G. P. Morosine, R. F. Stockton, John H. Bacon, Jr., Nehemiah Perry, C. J. Trowbridge, John W. George, Charles J. Osborn, R. S. Green, W. S. Sneden, Abram Gould, B. Williamson, Leon Abbett.

Charles Sprenger, the young German who surrendered himself to Inspector Dilks, at Central Office on Wednesday night, for stabbing and killing Peter Davis, another hand on the tug-boat William J. Hennessy, on the 28th of December last, was brought before Coroner Eickhoff at the Coroner's office yesterday, and committed to the Tombs to await the result of an inquest, which will be held to-morrow.

The Woman Suffrage Society held its regular monthly meeting at the residence of the President, Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., No. 361 West Thirty-fourth street, last evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and consequent slim attendance, no papers were read. The following delegates were elected to attend the National Woman Suffrage Convention at Washington, D. C., next week: Mrs. Dr. C. D. Lozier, Mrs. F. V. Hallock, Mrs. Helen M. Cooke, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake.

James Simonson, an expressman, who says he resides at No. 48 Clinton street, was arrested on Wednesday night, by an officer of the Thirteenth Precinct, for attempting to steal seven bags of tobacco, worth $85, from the factory of Julius Michaels, of No. 80 Willett street. He was in the act of putting the goods on his truck when the officer surprised him. His excuse was that he was employed by a man, whom he did not know, to cart the tobacco to some place in Clinton street. The prisoner was brought before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial.

The Clerk of the Common Council has made the following appointments: William H. Moloney, First Assistant Clerk, salary [illegible]; Patrick H. McGuire, Second Assistant Clerk, salary $1,500; William H. McCabe, Third Assistant Clerk, salary $1,200; John C. Perry, Fourth Assistant Clerk, salary $1,200; Patrick Mackey, Fifth Assistant Clerk, salary $1,200; Luke Welsh, Messenger, salary $1,200; Andrew Hanneman, Assistant Messenger, salary $1,200; John Zeigler, Doorkeeper, salary $1,000; Bernard F. Fitzsimmons, Librarian, salary $1,500; Joseph J. Purroy, Reader, salary $1,000.

Richard Seivat, a Prussian, living at No. 38 First street, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Anderson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, charged with attempting to pass a bogus check for $47 on Peter A. Betz, of No. 243 Centre street. The prisoner was taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station, and was there charged by Henry Vetterlein, of No. 25 First avenue, with having swindled him out of $53 by a bogus check, and was also identified by Charles Letzinger, of No. 287 Bowery, as having passed a worthless check for $42 upon him. He will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day, when a number of complaints will be entered against him.

At the Police trials yesterday, Patrolman Michael Bolster, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was arraigned before President Matsell, charged with having, in the month of March last, stolen five bottles of Scotch ale from the grocery store of George H. W. Neander, No. 77 Lexington avenue. It was shown by the testimony that at the time in question Bolster entered the store with three friends, and while there a servant in the employ of Mr. Neander saw the officer take five bottles of Scotch ale from a shelf and thrust them into the pockets of his overcoat. In his defense, the officer denied that he had taken the ale, but admitted that he had paid Mr. Neander for three bottles to avoid trouble. The case was referred to the board.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. John S. Young has been appointed Physician to the Poor in the Second Charity District of Kings County.

The Committee on Rules of the Board of Aldermen held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of revising the manual.

During 1874 11,011 deaths occurred in this city. Last week 171 deaths were reported to the Board of Health, being 53 less than were reported during the preceding week.

The Police of the Sixth Sub-Precinct closed a policy shop at No. 799 Myrtle avenue yesterday. The policy books were captured, but the proprietor of the place succeeded in making his escape.

It is proposed by the residents of the Eastern District to construct a public park in the vicinity of Newtown Creek. The members of the Eighteenth Ward Improvement Association are the most active advocates of the scheme.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The boundaries for the proposed new village of Mount Kisco have been decided upon. The population of the territory embraced is a little in excess of 1,000. It comprises an area of about three square miles, and extends as far west as Kisco River and south to Kirbyville.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Freeholders of Somerset County at their last meeting passed resolutions of regret for the death of their Director, James T. Cox.

Having cut down the pay of their employes recently, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have further cut down expenses by obliging employes who have heretofore been carried over the road to and from their homes free of charge to buy their tickets.

A new boat club has been organized in Hoboken, with Charles Kahn as President, Benjamin Baptiste, Jr., as Treasurer, and Charles Buck as Secretary.

Robert and James T. Boyd, aged respectively nine and five years, died yesterday in Bloomfield of diphtheria. These two were the last of a family of four children who have been carried off by this fatal disease within a month.

The National Guard of the State of New-Jersey is to be armed immediately with the new Springfield breech-loading rifle. The arms are to be supplied by the United States Government, on account of arms quota since January, 1864, of $55,000.

The Democratic members of the Newark Common Council held a caucus Wednesday night and nominated George K. Coleman for City Clerk, Thomas McGrath for Street Commissioner, Nehemiah Perry, Jr., for City Counsel, and George R. Gray for City Treasurer.

Lorenz Gillespie was robbed of $25 in a saloon on Hudson street, near Grand, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. Having knocked him down, the robbers attempted to escape, but were captured in a house on Morris street. They gave their names as Patrick Reardon, William Riley, and Samuel Whittaker, and were committed till this morning, when they will have an examination before Justice Keese.

The expenditures made by the several committees of the Board of Public Works of Jersey City during the year just closed are as follows: Streets and sewers, $113,168 69; pumping and reservoirs, $152,790 86; extensions and distributions, $34,875 82; water rates and assessments, $31,254 82; public buildings, &c., $22,952 97; printing and stationery, $4,217 07; railroads, wharves, piers, and bridges, $4,216 74; lamps and lights, $80,384 38; total, $443,834 30.

The new Board of Education of Elizabeth met on Wednesday night and organized by the election of officers. Commissioners Young and Atwater were nominated for President. After thirty-five ballots had been taken without any result, the vote standing Atwater 8 and Young 7, on motion of Commissioner Atwater, Commissioner Bailey was elected by acclamation. William H. Luster was elected Secretary; Thomas Winsor, Superintendent of Schools, and Peter R. Rittenhouse, Janitor.

The annual reports of the different departments of the Newark City Government are being prepared for presentation to the Common Council. The Chief of Police reports 5,525 arrests during the year 1874, and 25,310 lodgers at the station-houses. The Chief Engineer reports 127 fires and alarms, involving a loss of $127,369, on which there was $117,204 insurance. For the repairs of streets, $48,211 61 were expended, $6,259 72 for sewers, $12,084 for public grounds, and $1,150 75 for crosswalks. The support of poor cost $12,170 13. The receipts from licenses and market rents were $38,904 37.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday afternoon William A. Lewis, Corporation Counsel, made some very startling statements in reference to a decision of the Supreme Court, which materially affects not only Jersey City, but every city in the State. According to the decision every assessment for street improvements which has been levied for a number of years past is illegal, and cannot be collected. The court takes the ground that assessments cannot legally be laid on the property alone fronting on the improvement, but must be levied on all the property benefited. By the provisions of the Charter of Jersey City, and of nearly all the cities in the State, the Commissioners of Assessment are directed to levy the assessments for improvements according to the frontage, and they cannot legally levy them in any other manner; but the court decides that such assessments are illegal, and cannot be collected. In Jersey City alone upward of $4,000,000 have been assessed illegally. Immediately after the decision was rendered application was made to the court to appoint Commissioners to assess for an improvement in Newark, and direct them in what manner they should make the assessments, but the court declined to take any such action on the ground that it would be an assumption of functions properly belonging to the Legislature. The only remedy left to the Mayor and Aldermen of the different cities is to make application to the Legislature for an enabling act authorizing the assessments to be levied over again according to law. Mr. Lewis also informed the Board that the court had refused to grant a certiorari setting aside the assessment which had been adjusted by the Commissioners to adjust unpaid assessments in Jersey City, and had confirmed their action. The application was made on the technical ground that the act appointing the Commissioners was unconstitutional. The applicants contended that the assessments, having been set aside by the court, did not exist in fact, and hence the Commissioners were appointed to review something which had no existence. This decision, of course, only relates to the assessments reviewed by the Commissioners, and does not affect any of the assessments on frontage which have been declared illegal.

A VALUABLE PICTURE.

The window of Tiffany & Co., at Broadway and Fifteenth street, now exhibits a very valuable crayon drawing by Sarony of William Cullen Bryant and Peter Cooper, life sizes. Desiring to aid in a work of charity, these representatives of high literary and business circles consented to have their portraits taken together. Lots are to be drawn for this picture at the Academy of Music on February 22, the occasion of the Lady Washington reception. The tickets are to be sold at $5, and Mr. C. L. Tiffany will act as Treasurer of the fund raised, and which is to be applied to the permanent building fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, which was so successful in its operations during the past Summer. To this charity Mr. Bryant and Mr. Cooper have previously given their aid and counsel, and now add a still more substantial contribution.

THE STUART MURDER.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mr. John Stuart, who died in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received during a fight in the saloon No. 215 West street, it was alleged, at the hands of Edward McLoughlin and James Gorr. Previous to Mr. Stuart's death they had been convicted of assault in the Court of Special Sessions, and sent to Blackwell's Island, McLoughlin for four months, and Gorr for [illegible] McLoughlin and Gorr [illegible] as prisoners, having been released from the Penitentiary by a writ of [illegible] Coroner. The evidence showed that Mr. Stuart, who was a boss cooper, residing in Greene County, had been stopping at Steele's Hotel, in this City, for some time, and frequently visited the saloon in question. On his last visit McLoughlin and Gorr asked him to drink, and, on his consenting, Gorr said that he understood Stuart had been saying he could whip any man that came into the saloon. Stuart said he never made such a statement, and refused to drink with them. McLoughlin then taunted Stuart until the latter evinced some sign of hostility, when McLoughlin beat him over the head with a club. The jury rendered a verdict against McLoughlin, who, with Gorr, were remanded back to the island to serve out his unexpired term for assault. He will then be lodged in the Tombs to answer the charge of murder.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre.—Mrs. G. Goetzman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Scherer, Mr. Mesmin, Miss Burlat, Mr. and Mrs. Expert and child, Mrs. Kopp, C. Gaylord, Mr. Perrier, Mr. Lebrun, Mrs. S. Levy, Mrs. O. Grangeret, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Keneball and child, V. Ruffini, S. Cerrini, Mr. and Mrs. Grandgerard, Misses A. and C. Konrad, J. Blim, B. Meyer, L. Maubert, C. Peltier, H. Stauffacher, G. and C. Beuer, Mr. Parratte.

In steam-ship State of Nevada, from Glasgow.—Roderick Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Burvis, Miss Campbell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:51 | Moon rises...5:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:31 | Gov. Island..9:20 | Hell Gate..10:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Jan. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Richmond, Read, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Company; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Alex Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Diana, (Norw.,) Roth, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Andromeda, (Swed.,) Landberg, Antwerp, R. W. Cameron; Sole, (Ital.,) Vecena, Glasgow, Funch, Edye & Co.; Amelia, Burgess, Antwerp, J. Atkins & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Dec. 19, via Larne 21st, with mdse. and 50 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Had strong westerly gales throughout.

Steam-ship Cuba, Reynolds, Havana Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans Dec. 31, with mds. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Wood, Savannah Jan. 2, via Fortress Monroe 6th, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Towed the steamer George W. Clyde into Fortress Monroe with boilers disabled, before reported.

Steam-ship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Recoloux, Havre Dec. 19, via Halifax, N. S. Jan. 4, (where she put into short of coal) with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Dec. 23, via Havre 26th, with mdse. and 59 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced stormy weather throughout, wind and high seas from the westward all the time, snow and hail squalls. Jan. 4, lat. 45 30, lon. 48 29, passed a four-masted steam-ship bound W.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Bark Dirigo, (of Stockton,) Staples, Passaroeang Sept. 17, with sugar to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Had very light winds in the Indian Ocean to Madagascar; from thence to the Cape of Good Hope strong westerly winds; 5 ds. N. E. winds in the South Atlantic, from lat. 18 to 20; crossed the Equator Dec. 13, in lon 39; lost the N. E. trades in lat. 18 N., lon. 64 W.; from thence light variable winds, with short gales to port; Oct. 8, lat. 25 11 S., lon. 58 47, spoke bark Laura R. Burnham from Sourabaya for Boston; Nov. 16, lat 35 35, lon. 19 01, bark Baubau, (Fr.,) from —— for ——; Jan. 6, lat. 39 10, lon. 72, brig Fidena, (of Bangor,) hence for Gibraltar.

Bark Queen of Hearts, (Br.,) Brennan, Portland, Me., in ballast to Duncan McColl. Will load for Glasgow.

Brig Clara Jenkins, (of Bangor,) Coombs, St. Martins via Nassau 10 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had variable weather; was 4 ds. north of Hatteras. Left at Nassau schr. Mohawk, from St. Martins, for North Carolina, in distress.

Brig Aradus, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Batavia July 17, Samarang Aug. 5, Padang Sept. 5, with mdse. to B. G. Arnold & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Eudorus, Lee, Portland, Me.

Schr. Nil Desperandum, Goodspeed, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Smith, Patterson, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Hart, Providence.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Providence.

Schr. Hannah F. Baker, Raymond, Providence.

Schr. Electra, Norberg, Providence.

Schr. A. H. Peary, Peary, Providence.

Schr. Ellen, Boyce, Providence.

Schr. H. B. Sampson, Gearty, Providence.

Schr. George Churchman, Risley, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. W. Dean, (Br.,) Bullerwell, Canning, N. S., 13 ds., with potatoes to W. E. Purya—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. E. M. Pennell, Thompson, Mobile 18 ds., with lumber to Southard & Co.—vessel to A. Richardson.

Schr. Vesper, (Br.,) Spence, Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Iris, Long, Harwich.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, ——, Newburyport.

Schr. Charles D. Rogers, Rogers, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Benjamin English, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. H. Hubbert, Griffin, New-Haven.

Schr. Frank F. Mewis, Pierce, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Lottie K. Friend, Collins, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. E. W. Hubbell, Deputy, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Bengal, Gordon, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Orgon, Stimpson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E. N. E.; raining and thick fog.

SAILED—Steam-ships W. A. Scholten, for Rotterdam; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; H. Livingston, for Savannah.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 6.—Sld. steam-ship City of Tokio, San Francisco.

CARDENAS, Jan. 5.—Arr. brig Harold, (Br.,) Havana.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 5.—Arr. brig Daisy, Falmouth, Jam.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Arr. 6th, brig E. W. Messer, Cardiff, steam-ship Gussie, Indianola.

Sld. steam-ship City of Merida, New-York; Juniata, Philadelphia; Koln, (Ger.,) New-Orleans; Margaret, do.; brig Deborah S. Soule, Caibarien.

SAGUA, Jan. 7.—Arr. 5th, schr. John Middleton, Jr., Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Sld. for the United States, Alpha, La Plata, Missouri, Life Brigade, San Jacinto, L. B. Gilchrist, Lea, Solomon, Panther, and Wieland.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Kiel, Alamo, Tomaris, and American Eagle.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., Souvenir, Forest, Republic, Obdulia, Poonah, and Norma.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Valkyrien, Lydia Cardell, Ecliptic, Clara Killam, Mint Hunter, Ara, Success, and Augustina.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Sld. American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania, for Philadelphia.

MOVILLE, Jan. 7.—The Anchor Line steamer Trinacria, Capt. Hutchinson, from New-York Dec. 23, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

CASH'S

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
THE NAME AND TRADE-MARK
OF J. & J. CASH.

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AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

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DEAFNESS

RADICALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

FROM JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL. D.,
Secretary of the "American Popular Life Ins. Co.,"
Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, New-York.

In the year 1856 I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's professional treatment for a severe case of deafness. When I applied to him for relief I was so deaf that it was necessary to shout into my ear to enable me to hear, and though I had been treated by the best medical talent of the State, I had failed to receive the slightest benefit; but, on the contrary, found myself continually growing worse. Dr. Lighthill, however, succeeded in effecting a radical cure, restoring my hearing to all its former perfection and acuteness. After a lapse of fully seventeen years I am glad to state that I have retained the perfect condition of my hearing power ever since—a fact which furnishes the most convincing proof of the permanent character of the cure effected. It is my firm conviction that but for Dr. Lighthill's inimitable skill my life would have been rendered wretched and miserable by the horrors of total deafness, and in grateful acknowledgment of my life-long obligation to Dr. Lighthill, and in duty to those afflicted, I desire to give the facts of my case the widest publicity.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
Residence No. 206 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives patients from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his office,

NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.

YOUR EARS, LARGE AND FINE? small and coarse? Eccentric? Docility? Sagacity? Is there Courage in the Shape and Size of the Ear? The Transparent Ear; the Obtuse and Conceited Ear; the Mean and Brutal Ear; the Lop Ear; the Oval, Square, and Jagged Ear. Our Tell-Tale Lips. For 20 engravings—on Our Ears, Their Significance, see January No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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Don't go to bed without one
PEREGO, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—Mrs. J. W. Meiger, William Harrison and wife, L. E. Osborn, wife, and child, S. Marcoso, wife, infant, and nurse, F. Stapleton, Mrs. J. R. Blackinton, Miss Mary Palmer, C. L. Martin and wife, Henry Klingst, John P. Blackinton, Edward Harvey, Frederick Blake and wife, George Palen and wife, Miss Mary Palen, Thomas Brennan, Thomas Cary, O. S. Cleveland, Charles Clark, Lewis Griffin, Walter Parsons, Edward Jones, Alexander Monroe, Miss Emily Meiner, Mrs. Louisa Beyer, Mrs. Annie Meider, Daniel Sullivan, Emil Beyer, Albert Rediger, Henry Meider, William Hanley and wife, Edward R. Stevens, William Irvin Guy, Julius Molner, C. P. Jackson, Miss Fanny Whiting.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Havana.—Mrs. Harriet A. Lechance, Hon. Francis George Hay, Royal Navy, David Forrester, Capt. Boutes, Lucio Alvarez, Domingo Planes, Julian del Val Ortiz, Louis Volaire, and 36 others, com[illegible] the French Opera Bouffe Company.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500 Western Union. 76⅞	300 Erie Railway.... 28½
1200 do. 77	200 do. 28⅜
600 do. 77⅛	100 do. 28¼
600 do. 77	700 do. 28
7 do. 77¼	500 do. 28⅛
1600 do. 76⅞	100 St. Paul. 38⅛
1800 do. 76¾	500 do. 38
2300 do.....s3. 76⅝	100 do. 37⅞
1600 do. 76¾	1800 do. 38
100 do. 76⅞	300 North-western Pf. 61¼
500 do. 76¾	1200 North-western.. 46¾
500 do.....s3. 76⅝	2200 do. 46⅝
100 Pacific Mail. 33¾	100 do.....s3. 46½
700 do. 33⅞	800 do. 46½
1000 do. 34	100 do. 46½
100 do. 34⅛	500 do. 46⅝
400 do. 34¼	400 do. 46½
200 do. 34⅛	300 do.....s3. 46⅜
400 do. 34	800 do. 46½
400 do. 33⅞	200 do.....b3. 46⅝
100 do.....b3. 34	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅜
600 Union Pacific. 36⅞	100 do. 101¼
600 do. 36¾	900 do. 101
600 do. 36⅝	700 Rock Island.....b3.103
1400 do.....s3 36½	100 do. 102⅞
1800 do.....b3 36⅝	400 do. 102¾
3800 Lake Shore. 78⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.....c. 32
1400 do.....s3. 78¾	300 do. 32
700 do. 78⅞	800 do. 31⅞
1400 do. 79	300 Toledo & Wab. 18⅞
1500 do. 78⅞	500 do. 18¾
600 do.....s60. 78¼	800 do. 18⅝
1200 do.....s3. 78¾	100 do. 18½
800 do.....s60. 77⅞	600 do. 18⅝
1100 do.....s3. 78¾	1000 do.....s3. 18¼
800 do. 78⅝	500 do. 18⅛
100 do.....s3. 78¼	300 do. 18⅛
600 do. 78⅝	300 do. 18¼
40 Del., Lack & W.. 106¾	300 do. 18⅛
60 do. 106¾	300 do.....s3. 18⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65.......b.c.118½	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68.......b.c.118⅜
6,000 U. S.5-20C.'67.118⅛	4,800 U. S. 5s, '81 C.113¾
6,000 U.S.5-20 R.'67.118⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s '81 C.......b.c.114

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L'g bs. 95¼	100 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.b3.101¼
5,000 do. 95⅜	50 Cleve.& P.R.G't'd. 88⅞
2,000 Mo. 6s. '76.... 98	100 L.S.& M.So.b.c.s3. 78⅞
1,000 Tenn.6s,O.,x c. 55	100 do. 78⅞
1,000 Texas 10s,'76. 97	2000 do. 78¾
2,450 Va. 6s, Def.... 11¼	500 do.....s60. 77⅞
20,000 do. 11½	800 do. 78⅞
1,000 B'lyn 6s, W. L. 99½	15 do. 79⅛
5,000 do. 99¾	100 do.....s60. 78
2,000 B'lyn 7s,P'k L.105	100 do. 78⅞
6,000 Ch.& N.W.Con. Coup. G. Bs. 82⅞	600 do.....b3. 79 800 do. 79
8,000 Ch.& N.W.Con. 90⅞	500 do.....s60. 78⅛
9,000 do.....b.c. 91	1300 do. 79⅛
1,000 Ia. Mid. 8s,1st. 87	100 do. 79
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d.101½	200 Erie R.....b. c. c. 28¼
1,000 N.J.C.1st,Con.102½	200 do. 28¼
1,000 H.&St.J.8s,Cv. 89⅝	600 do. 28⅛
1,500 L. S. Div. Bds.100	400 do.....b3. 28⅜
25,000 L.S.2d,C.Conv. 92	300 do.....s3. 28⅛
10,000 Har. 1st 7s. R. 110	200 Union Pac.....b. c. 36⅝
5,000 C. Pac. G. Bds. 93¼	1200 do. 36¾
25,000 do.....b. c. 93¼	200 do.....s60. 36¼
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & Or. Br. 82	1200 do. 36¾ 100 do.....s60. 36⅜
5,000 C.Pac. 1st,San Joaq. Br..b.c. 83¼	2300 do.....b3. 36⅞ 1500 do. 36⅞
62,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 90	600 do.....s3. 36¾
25,000 do.....b. c. 90	1500 do. 36⅞
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 80¼	100 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.133
1,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 68	5 Ch. & N. W...b. c. 46¼
8,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St.Louis Div. 65	400 do. 46½ 300 do.....b3. 46⅝
2,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.106½	400 do. 46½
15 Bk. of Republic..105	600 do.....s3. 46⅜
244 Phenix Bk...b. c. 97¾	1300 do. 46½
1300 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 76¾	300 do. 46⅜
600 do.....s60. 75⅞	300 do.....s3. 46¼
200 do.....s3. 76⅞	700 do. 46¼
1500 do. 76¾	400 do. 46⅜
500 do. 76⅝	800 do. 46½
100 do. 76¾	1100 do. 46⅝
600 do.....s60. 76	300 do.....s3. 46½
100 do. 76⅞	200 Ch.& N.W.Pf.b. c. 61½
100 do. 76¾	100 do.....s60. 61
100 do.....b3. 76⅞	800 D., L.& W.b.c. b3.106¾
800 do.....s10. 76¾	500 C.,M.&St P.b.c.s3. 38
1700 do. 76¾	1400 do. 38⅛
500 do. 76⅞	600 do.....b3. 38⅛
500 do.....b3. 76⅞	200 do.....s3. 38
900 do. 77	1000 do. 38¼
800 do. 77⅛	600 do. 38⅛
1000 do. 77¼	1000 do.....s3. 38¾
800 do.....s3. 77⅛	800 do. 38¼
200 do. 77⅛	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 58½
200 do. 77	100 do. 58¾
5 Del. & H. Canal..117	100 do. 58½
500 Quick. M. Co..b. c. 35	300 Ch. & R. I....b. c.102¾
500 Quick. Pref..b. c. 44	200 do. 102⅞
450 Consol. Coal..b. c. 42	400 T.,W.& W..b.c. s3. 18⅜
200 Atl. & Pa.Tel..b. c. 20	200 do. 18⅜
400 Pacific Mail..b. c. 34	200 do.....s3. 18½
400 do. 34⅛	200 do.....s3. 18⅝
300 do. 34	300 do. 18¾
200 do.....s3. 33⅞	700 do. 18¾
400 do. 34	100 do. 18⅞
1300 do. 34⅛	1000 do.....s3. 18¾
1800 do. 34¼	5000 do.....s3. 18⅝
1100 do. 34⅜	500 do. 18⅝
500 do.....s3. 34¼	400 do. 18½
600 do. 34⅛	300 do. 18¾
600 do. 34⅛	100 do. 18¾
50 U. S. Express.... 60	200 do.....c. 18⅞
100 do.....b. c. 60	300 do.....s3. 18½
100 do. 60¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo..b. c. 46¼
30 Wells-F.Ex..b. c. 79¾	70 do. 46
5 Adams Ex..b. c.100	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 26
100 Mich. Cen. R. 81½	900 O. & Miss..b. c. b3. 32
100 do.....b. c. 81¾	400 do. 31⅞
75 do. 81⅞	800 do. 32
300 Ill. Cen. R...b. c. 100¾	5 do. 31¾
100 do. 100⅝	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 8⅜
100 do.....s3.100½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.118½	500 North-western... 46½
1400 Western Union. 77	800 do.....s3. 46⅜
600 do.....s3. 77	300 do. 46⅜
100 do.....b3. 77⅛	400 do. 46½
100 A. & P. Telegraph. 20	300 do. 46⅝
100 American Ex. 62½	800 do. 46¾
400 Pacific Mail. 34	500 do. 46⅞
400 do. 34⅛	200 Tol. & Wabash... 18¼
100 do.....c. 34⅛	100 do. 18¼
600 do. 34	700 do. 18¼
30 N. Y. C. & Hud...101½	300 do. 18⅜
100 do. 101¼	200 do. 18½
1000 Union Pac.....s3. 36¾	300 do. 18⅜
1100 do.....b3. 36⅞	100 do. 18¾
100 do. 37	300 do. 18⅞
500 Lake Shore...b3. 79	100 Rock Island......102⅞
600 do.....s60. 78	100 Ft. Wayne. 93¼
3000 do. 78⅞	300 Ohio & Miss. 32¼
700 do. 79	250 Del., Lack. & W.. 106¾
200 do. 79¼	1300 do. 107
10 N. J. Central.....106¼	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 46¾
100 do. 106	300 Erie Railway. 28⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......117⅜	$66,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81......b3.114
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......117¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. C. 6s, old, J. and J..... 27	400 Harlem R.....b. c.128 100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 81⅝
1,000 N. C. 6s, new, J. and J..... 16	200 Cl. & P. G'd..b. c. 88¾ 2100 L. Shore....b. c. 79¼
1,000 S. C. 6s, old.... 34	200 do. 79⅛
6,000 Tenn.6s,o.,x C. 55	1100 do.....s3. 79¼
4,000 Bkln.7s, Pk.L.106	1600 do.....b3. 79⅜
6,000 C. Pac. G. Bs.. 93¼	1200 do.....b3. 79¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 90¼	4600 Un. Pac....b. c.s3. 37
6,000 do. 90⅜	100 do. 37
10,000 do. 90¼	1500 do.....b3. 37⅛
1,000 U. Pac. Sink F. 80¼	50 do. 37¼
2,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 81	2700 do. 37¼
14,000 M.& Es.7s,'71.101½	100 do.....b3. 37⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 98	1500 do.....s3. 37¼
3,000 H.& St.J.8s, C. 89½	2000 do. 37⅜
1,000 Del.&H.R.,'84.103½	15 C., C. & I..b. c. 8½
6,000 Alt. & T.H.1st.104½	30 N. J. Cen.....b. c.106
1,000 C.&N.W.1st.b3. 99½	5 C. & N. W. Pref... 61
500 W. U. Tel. Bs.100	50 do.....b. c. 61⅝
5,000 L's & N. C.,'98. 88½	1900 C. & N. W...b. c. 47
5,000 Hud.R.2d, S.F.106½	1600 do. 47⅛
20 Bk. of Commerce.120	200 do. 47
36 Cons.C.of Md.b. c. 43	600 do. 46⅞
200 Mar.L.& M'g.b. c. 3½	300 do. 46¾
800 W. U. Tel.b. c.b3. 77¼	500 do. 46⅞
200 do. 77½	1300 do. 47
700 do. 77⅜	500 St. Paul....b. c. 38⅜
100 do.....s3. 77⅛	300 do. 38¼
800 do. 77½	600 do. 38⅜
600 do.....s3. 77⅜	200 do.....b3. 38½
1500 do. 77⅛	500 do. 38¼
1100 do. 77¼	1900 do. 38⅛
600 do.....c. 77½	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 18¼
100 Atl. & P. Tel..b. c. 20¼	200 do.....s3. 18⅜
48 do. 20	100 do. 18½
100 do.....b3. 20½	200 do. 18⅝
600 do. 20½	700 do. 18¾
40 Adams Express.. 99	200 C. & R. I.....b. c.103⅛
10 do.....b. c.100	100 P., Ft.W. & C.G'd. 93½
100 U. S. Express.... 60½	50 do. 93¾
5 Amer. Exp.... 63	30 do. 93¼
200 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 34⅛	400 Del./L. & W.b. c.107⅛
200 do. 34¼	300 do. 107
200 do. 34⅜	100 do. 107⅛
500 do. 34¼	100 Chic. & Alt..b. c.105
100 do. 34⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 32¼
250 N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.101¼	500 do. 32¼
100 do.....b3.101⅜	150 do. 32⅛
50 do. 101½	200 do.....s3. 32⅛
100 Erie R....b. c.b3. 28¼	30 Mor. & Es. ..b. c. 95⅞
1200 do. 28½	100 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.133
100 do. 28¼	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5 20 R., '67.......118⅜	200 Harlem R......128 200 Lake Shore...b3. 79¼
10,000 U. Pac. 1st... 90¼	1100 do.....s3. 79⅛
400 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 20¼	1400 Union Pac.....b3. 37⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅜	900 do. 37½
300 do. 101½	1000 do.....s3. 37⅜
1000 West. Union....... 77¾	400 do.....s3. 37¼
2500 do.....s60. 77¾	100 do.....b3. 37⅜
3500 do. 77¼	100 Illinois Central...100½
100 do.....b3. 77⅜	300 North-west...b3. 47⅛
100 do.....u. r. 77¼	100 do. 47
200 do. 77⅛	500 do. 47⅛
15 do. 77½	600 do. 47
600 do.....s3. 77⅛	100 Rock Island......103⅛
500 do. 77⅛	130 N. J. Central......106
100 do. 77¼	20 do. 106¼
600 Erie Railway..... 28¼	300 St. Paul R. 38⅝
900 do.....b3. 28⅜	200 do. 38½
500 do. 28⅜	100 do.....b3. 38⅜
200 do. 28¼	100 Ohio & Miss. 32
400 Pacific Mail..... 34	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 18⅝
300 do.....b3. 34⅛	500 do. 18½
300 do. 34⅛	200 do.....s3. 18⅜
600 do. 33⅞	300 do. 18⅝
1000 do. 33¾	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf... 16
1000 do. 33¾	100 St. Louis & I. M... 25

THURSDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The share speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular, with considerable weakness early in the day, on continued sales of long stock, especially on Western Union, Lake Shore, North-western, and Wabash. Most of these shares touched the lowest point in the downward movement inaugurated with the opening of the new year. Western Union declined to 76⅝, Lake Shore to 78¾, North-western to 46⅜, and Wabash to 18⅛. This decline induced some of the bears to accept their profits and close up street contracts. The buying for the short account stimulated the market subsequently, and there was a rally of ¼ to 1⅛ ₽ cent., but on the final dealings, when the purchases of the bears ceased, the market dropped off again. Pacific Mail was particularly weak at the close, and declined from 34⅜ to 33¾ under an increased pressure to sell. Union Pacific was strong at 36⅝@37½, closing at 37⅜. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock manifested much strength, selling as high as 20¾, and closing at that price bid. The announcement from Washington that the House of Representatives had passed the Senate Finance bill came just at the close of business, and therefore had no effect on the market either way.

The money market was easier to-day, call loans having ranged from 4½ to 2 ₽ cent. Most of the business, however, was at 3½@4½ ₽ cent. Prime grades of mercantile paper are quoted at 5½ to 7½ ₽ cent. The most important announcement from London was that the Bank of England Directors had reduced the rate of discount from 6 to 5 ₽ cent., as indicated in the TIMES this morning, at their regular weekly court to-day. The rate of discount at the Bank has been 6 ₽ cent. since Nov. 30, and has finally succeeded in drawing gold to the Bank vaults in amounts sufficient to warrant the Directors in reducing the rate of discount. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three-months bills was 4¾ ₽ cent. to-day. The Bank of England gained £593,000 sterling during the week, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 40 ₽ cent. against 38⅝ ₽ cent. last week; and the specie in the Bank of France has decreased 4,805,000 francs during the same period. Consols closed firm at London at 92½@92⅜ for money, and 92½ for the account. American Securities were steady and closed at 107½ for old 1865s, 107¾ for 1867s, 104⅜@104½ for 10-40s, and 103½ for new 5s. Erie declined to 25¾. At Amsterdam, North-west Preferred was quoted at 53, and Erie at 24¾. The reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount strengthened the market for 60 days sterling bills, which were advanced to $4 86½, sight bills remaining at $4 90½. A fair business was done in long sterling at $4 85½@$4 86 for good to prime bills, while demand sterling was quiet at $4 89¾@$4 90. The gold market was less active to-day, and without any of the interesting features of yesterday. The opening sales were at 112⅜, but the price afterward declined to 112⅛, and finally closed with a rally to 112⅜. The rates on gold loans ranged from 2 to 5½ ₽ cent., closing at the former rate. Gold loans on time are quoted at flat to 1-16 for carrying for thirty days, flat for sixty days, while for longer periods Gold is worth something for the use of it; thus ninety day loans are ⅛ for use, four months ⅛@¼, six months ¼@½, and all the year ½@¾ ₽ cent. The reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount, and the fact that the banking firm noticed yesterday was still drawing on London, weakened the Gold speculation early in the day, and reports of large specie engagements for Saturday strengthened the market at the close. The Customs receipts to-day amounted to $150,000. The Assistant Treasurer has disbursed a total, to date, of $10,200,000 on account of January interest. The Assay Office to-day shipped three and one-half tons silver to Philadelphia for coinage.

Government Bonds were steady on small transactions. State Bonds were dull and without notable change. In railroad mortgages there were no features of interest. The market was firm in tone. Central and Union Pacific Firsts were a fraction higher.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

Gold receipts	$908,527 59
Gold payments	1,189,365 53
Gold balance	46,013,746 90
Currency receipts	493,327 28
Currency payments	454,505 57
Currency balance	44,448,015 13
Customs	150,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 7.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	113⅞	114
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	118⅝	118½
American Gold	112⅜	112⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅜	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	102¾	103⅛
Pacific Mail	33⅝	33¾
St. Paul Common	38¼	38½
St. Paul Preferred	58½	58¾
Western Union	76⅞	77⅛
Union Pacific	36¼	37⅜
Lake Shore	78¾	79⅛
Toledo and Wabash	19⅛	18⅝
North-western Common	46⅝	47
North-western Preferred	61⅝	61½
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¾	107⅛
New-Jersey Central	105½	105½
Panama	114½	*111½
Erie	28½	28¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32
C. C. and Indiana Central	8⅜	8¾
Harlem	128	128

* Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101½	101	1,600
Harlem	128	128	600
Erie	28½	28	7,800
Lake Shore	79⅜	79¾	32,900
Wabash	18⅞	18⅛	15,100
North-western	47⅛	46⅜	25,600
North-western Preferred	61½	61	500
Rock Island	103⅛	102¾	1,900
Fort Wayne	93⅝	93¼	289
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅝	37⅞	12,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	58¾	58½	500
Pittsburg	88¾	88¾	200
Del., Lack. & Western	107⅛	106¾	3,640
New-Jersey Central	106	106	100
Michigan Central	81⅝	81½	200
Illinois Central	100½	100½	200
Union Pacific	37½	36⅝	34,500
C., C. and Indiana Central	8¾	8⅜	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26	26	100
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	31⅞	5,200
N. Y. & N. H.	133	133	200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	16	16	100
Western Union	77⅜	76⅝	44,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20¾	20	1,548
Pacific Mail	34⅜	33¾	16,200
Quicksilver	35	34⅞	500
Quicksilver Preferred	44	44	100
Con. Coal	42	42	450
Amer. Mer. Union Express	62½	62½	100
United States Express	60½	60¼	100
Iron Mountain	25	25	100
Chicago and Alton	105	105	100
Missouri Pacific	46¼	46¼	170
Total sales			208,106

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117⅜	117⅝	5-20s, '67, r.	118	118¼
6s, '81, r.	118⅛	118½	5-20s, '67, c.	118⅜	118⅝
6s, '81, c.	118⅜	118½	5-20s, '68, r.	118	118¼
5-20s, '62, r.	114¼	114⅜	5-20s, '68, c.	118¼	118⅝
5-20s, '62, c.	114¼	114½	10-40s, r.	114¾	115
5-20s, '64, r.	116	116¼	10 40s, c.	115	115¼
5-20s, '64, c.	116½	116⅝	5s, '81, r.	113⅞	114
5-20s, '65, r.	118	118¼	5s, '81, c.	113⅞	114⅛
5-20s, '65, c.	118	118½	Cen.Pac.G.B.	93¼	93½
5-20s, '65, n., r.	117⅛	117⅜	Wes.Pac.G.B.	85	85½
5-20s, '65, n., c.	117⅛	117⅜			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed, in coin, $700,000 for interest and $483,000 for called bonds.

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$84,040,845
Currency balances	3,551,982
Gold exchanges	16,164,118
Gold balances	1,556,520

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$53,333,000
Gold balances	1,660,239
Currency balances	1,860,625

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 40	N. C. N.C.R., J.&Ju. 53
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 40	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct. 52
Georgia 6s.......... 80	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ&J 36¼
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 88½	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O 36¼
Indiana 5s.......... 99	N. C. Fundg.Act,'66. 19½
Louisiana 6s.......... 20	N. C. Fundg.Act,'68. 17
La. 6s, new bonds.... 20	N. C. N. Bds., J.&J. 16
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt.. 20	N. C. Sp.Tax,class 1. 2½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 20	N. C. Sp.Tax,class 2. 3½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 28	Ohio 6s, '75.......... 90
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 24	Ohio 6s, '81.........104
Michigan 6s, '78—'79..101	Ohio 6s, '86.........104
Michigan 6s, 1883...101	Rhode Island 6s......102
Michigan 7s, 1890...104	South Carolina 6s.... 33
L. B., due '81 to '91, i. 95¼	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju... 31¾
H. & St. Jo., due '75. 98	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 31⅛
H. & St. Jo., due '76. 97	S. C. Fundg. Act '66. 32
H. & St. Jo., due '86. 94	S.C.Land C.'89,J.&J. 31
H. & St. Jo., due '87. 94	S.C.Land C.'89,A.&O. 31
N. Y. R. B'ty Loan..105⅛	S. C. 7s of '88....... 30
N. Y. R. B'ty Loan..105⅛	S. C. N-fundable bds. 7½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.110	Tenn. 6s, old......... 79
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.110	Tenn. 6s, old ex c.... 54
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78.110	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 79½
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.113	Tenn. 6s, n. b. ex c.. 54½
N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.113	Texas 10s of '76...... 97
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83.113	Virginia 6s, old...... 34
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.113	Va. 5s, n. bds. '66.... 35
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.108	Va. 6s, n. bds. '67.... 34
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76.108	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 55½
N. C. 6s, old, J.&Ju. 25½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 11½
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 25	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..105	C., P. & A. N. bds..100
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..102	D., M. & Tol. bds....101½
Bos., H. & E. 1st....... 23⅛	Buff. & Erie N. bds.100
B.,C.R. & M. 1st 7s,g. 45	B. & State Line 7s..100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.. 46	Kala. & W. P. 1st.... 82
Ches. & Ohio ex coup 36	L. S. Dividend bds...100
Chic. & Alt. S. F..... 99	L. S. Con. Coup. 1st.100
Chic. & Alt. 1st.....105½	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st..100⅛
Chic. & Alt. Inc.....100½	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d. 91
La. & Mo. 1st g'd.... 90	M. & Cincinnati 1st.106
St. L., J. & C. 1st..... 96	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902..101¾
C., B. & Q. con. 7s....101½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.111½
Chic., R. I. & Pac....105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......101
Cen. R. of N. J.1st n.108¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 98
C. R. of N. J.1st con.102½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 94½
C.R.of N.J.con.conv.104½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102½
M. & St.P. 1st 8s,P.D.109	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.111½
M.& S.P.1st 7 3-10 P.D. 93	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.110
M. & S. P. 7s G., R.D. 82	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.106½
M. & S. P. 1st,La C.D. 87¼	H. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75.101
M. & S. P. 1st,H. & D. 72	Harlem 1st 7s, C.....109½
M. & S. P. 1st,C. & M. 80	Harlem 1st 7s, R.....109⅞
Mil. & St. P. 2d........ 76½	North Missouri 1st... 83
Chic. & N. W. S. F...103	Ohio & Miss. 2d, C... 80¾
C. & N. W. int. bds.. 99	Cen. Pac. Gold bds... 93¼
C. & N. W. con. bds. 90¾	Cen. Pac. San J. B'ch. 83⅛
C.& N.W.coup.g.bds. 82⅞	Cen.Pac.Cal.& O. 1st. 81⅞
C. & N. W.reg.g.bds. 82⅞	West. Pacific bonds. 84¼
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s....... 87	Union Pac. 1st bds... 89⅞
Gal. & Chi. Ext.......105	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 90½
Gal. & Chic. 2d.........101½	UnionPac.Inc.past d. 95
C.,C.,C.& I.1st 7s S.F.104½	Union Pac. S. F...... 80
Del., L. & W. 1st.....101	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 90¾
Del., L. & W. 2d......108	P. R. 7s, guar.by Mo.100
Del., L. & W. 7s C..107⅜	P., Ft.W. & Chic. 1st.106
Morris & Essex 1st.108	P., Ft.W. & Chic. 2d.101½
Morris & Essex 2d..104¾	P., Ft.W. & Chic. 3d. 99
Mor. & E. bs, 1900.. 99	C. & Pitts. Con. S. F.102½
Morris & Essex C.... 94½	C. & Pitts. 3d.........101
Mor. & E. 7s of '71..101	C. & Pitts. 4th........ 95
Erie 1st Ext..........103	Col., Chic.& Ind. 1st. 67⅞
Erie 2d 7s, '79........101	R., W. & O. Con. 1st. 93
Erie 3d 7s, '83........100	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 93
Erie 4th 7s, '80....... 96½	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 72½
Long Dock bds.......101	Alt. & T. H. 1st.......104½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.105	Alt. & T. H. 2d, pref. 90
Han. & St. Jo. 8s C.. 89⅝	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.. 74
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '75..101	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 80½
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 40	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.. 89
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d..100½	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D. 65
M. So.N.I.S.F. 7 p. c.102½	T. & W. 2d........... 60
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...102	T. & W. Equip. bds. 30
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds.100	T. & W. Cons. Conv. 45

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America......149	Merchants'.......117
American Exchange.114	Merchants' Exch'ge.100
City......300	Nassau.......104
Citizens'......125	New-York......120
Commerce......119½	Pacific......160
Corn Exchange......120	People's......138
First National......200	Phenix...... 96
Fourth National...... 98½	Republic......104
German-American.... 95	St. Nicholas......109
Imp's' & T'd'rs'......180	State of New-York..108
Irving......124	Union......130
Mechanics'......135	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	129½	129¾
Pennsylvania	107¼	107½
Philadelphia and Reading	108	108¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	41	41½
Philadelphia and Erie	18⅝	18¾
Northern Central	33¼	33½
Lehigh Navigation	49⅝	49¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97¾

The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the month of December were:

In 1874	$296,013 32
In 1873	267,374 41
Increase in 1874	28,638 91

The Irving Insurance Company has made a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, and a special dividend of *Three ₽ cent.*

The New-York Equitable Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₽ cent.*

The Citizens' Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Ten ₽ cent.* on its capital stock, and an interest dividend of *Three and one-half ₽ cent.* on the reserved fund.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend on its capital stock of *Five ₽ cent.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6	Leather, sides	5,876
Bees-wax, pk	1	Resin, bbls	2,465
B. W. Flour, bbls	73	Beef, pks	19
Beans, bbls	10	Pork, pks	125
Cotton, bales	1,076	Cut-meats, pks	2,230
Flour, bbls	11,130	Lard, tcs	641
Meal, bbls	499	Lard, kegs	150
Meal, bags	637	Oil-cake, pks	1,300
Wheat, bushels	1,120	Butter, pks	2,038
Corn, bushels	72,790	Cheese, pks	129
Oats, bushels	16,925	Dressed Hogs, No.	725
Malt, bushels	1,850	Spelter, pcs	2,680
Peas, bushels	600	Starch, pks	500
Seed, bags	154	Stearine, pks	229
Dried Fruit, pks	102	Sugar, bbls	290
Eggs, bbls	564	Tallow, pks	138
Grease, pks	22	Tobacco, hhds	10
Hops, bales	123	Wool, bales	203
Hides, No.	305	Whisky, bbls	583
Hides, bdls	113		

BRICKS—Have been held more confidently, on reduced offerings, and a moderate inquiry. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ₽ 1,000.

COFFEE—Rio is very scarce and quite stiffly held, but is inactive at the moment. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was only 2,891 bags, and at the outports, 21,677 bags, with 112,800 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States, of which 22,100 bags were for New-York. Other kinds have been firm, but inactive, owing partly to the very scant offerings. The recent movements have been summed up thus: 150 bags Laguayra, 133 bags Jamaica, 31 bags Savanilla, in lots for consumption within our range. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands, this morning, 2,999 bags, including 1,303 bags Jamaica, 800 bags Costa Rica, 400 bags Java, 398 bags Ceylon, and 98 bags Savanilla. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¼c.@21½c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20¼c.; Mocha, 29c.@30c., gold, ₽ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in moderate request on the basis of previous quotations.

CORDAGE—Has been generally dull, with values quoted nominally unaltered.

COTTON—The movements for early delivery have been on a moderate scale, with prices further advanced ¼c. ₽ lb., influenced, in part, by the buoyancy in option for forward delivery, the market, however, closing dull and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,478 bales, (of which 1,957 bales were placed on last evening,) including 1,317 bales to shippers, 461 bales to spinners, 100 bales to speculators, and 600 bales in transit. The business for forward delivery has been quite active, opening at an advance of ⅛c. ₽ lb., influenced by the light receipts at the ports and decidedly more favorable Liverpool advices; but at the improvement the offerings were increased considerably, with a view to prompt realizations, and the market declined, prices receding 3-16c.@¼c. ₽ lb. from the highest figures of the day, and closing very irregularly. There were rumors in circulation to the effect that the Liverpool market closed somewhat easier, which tended to lessen confidence here. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,900 bales, (of which 9,000 bales were on last evening, and 40,900 bales to-day,) with 4,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 1-16c.@15⅛c.: February, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; March, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; April, 16 1-16c.; May, 16 11-32c.; June, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; July, 16⅞c.@16 29-32c.; August, 17 1-16c. ₽ lb., showing a falling off of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₽ lb. from the final quotations of yesterday. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,076 bales, all by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 7,470 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been almost wholly in small, job lots of stock, within the previous range as to values, the advantage having been in favor of buyers. Holders of desirable lines of shipping extras have not been urgent in their offerings of supplies, but the inquiry on export account has been very light. The home-trade dealings have been unusually limited, the unfavorable weather operating against free movements. The sales, since our last, have been 7,400 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 15, mostly at $3 90@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 80; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 25; very choice to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 25; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 85, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 1,750 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mills, at the quoted rates....Southern Flour has been in very slack request, and rather easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 580 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal.... Rye Flour has been moderately inquired for within the range of from $4@$5 30 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 300 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request within the range of from $4 15@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $4 10@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 530 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in limited demand, at from $1 50@$1 90 ₽ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been inactive, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₽ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been very quiet, within the range of $2 65@$3 ₽ 100 lbs. for ordinary to very choice.

GRAIN.—An unusually dull market has been noted for Wheat, prices of which have been more or less nominal. Holders of prime Spring have been claiming previous figures, but the few bids reported have been 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, thus impeding business. Only a few odd lots have been reported sold, at about former rates. Winter has been also very quiet, yet held with some show of confidence. The export inquiry for stock has been checked by the want of freight room, on berth, for prompt use. Sales have been reported since our last of only 50,000 bushels at $1 12 for strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 14@$1 15 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store, (small lots;) $1 19@$1 25 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring; $1 09@$1 10, in part, for No. 3 Spring, in store; $1 28 for fair to prime Red Western; $1 25@$1 28 for choice Red Pennsylvania, and within the previous nominal range for Amber and White Western....Corn has been very moderately dealt in, and has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower on new mixed, in which the bulk of the business on 'Change was transacted. Old steady, but comparatively dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 83c.@86c. for poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, mainly at 84½c.@86c. for fair to strictly prime; 86c.@87c. for new Yellow do.; 86c.@87c. for new White do., and 96c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store....Rye very dull and nominal, at 93c.@96c. for car stock. Boat-loads held altogether above the views of buyers....Barley inactive and nominally unchanged; a boat-load of strictly prime Canada West reported sold at $1 60 ₽ bushel. ....Barley-malt very quiet; quoted about steady within the range of $1 25@$1 70 for poor to very choice....Canada Peas neglected and nominal....Oats have been quoted about steady, but have been in very limited request. Sales have been reported of only 36,000 bushels, (mostly car stock,) at 68c.@71c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western; 69c.@72c. for White do.; 67c.@69c. for Mixed State....Feed has been sparingly sought after at $23@$32 ₽ ton....Hay has been in moderate demand, while Straw has been inactive; quotations without important change. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to strictly choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@95c.; Clover, 50c.@65c. Rye Straw at 50c.@65c.; Oat at 45c.@60c. ₽ 100 lbs.

GUNNY CLOTH—Of Domestic, 225 rolls were placed at 11½c. Market very quiet.

HEMP—Dull, but steady; 250 bales Jute Butts sold at 2⅜c., currency, on time.

HIDES—Have been in less request at drooping rates; 1,500 Buenos Ayres and 4,200 Texas sold on private terms.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans has been held firmly, though not active; 325 bbls. sold, in lots, at 62c.@67c. ₽ gallon. Stock of New-Orleans in first hands here, this morning, estimated at 4,000 bbls. Foreign product has been offered sparingly in the local market, and has been quoted more or less nominal for invoices, the dealings having been confined to small job lots within our range. The stock of foreign in first hands here this morning was 2,112 hhds. Porto Rico and 918 hhds. English Islands. At Philadelphia some new crop Cardenas, to arrive, was recently sold at 38c. ₽ gallon, which rate was under the cost of the importation. Cuban advices report the markets there opening somewhat excited with values ruling high on new crop. Some orders from this country were placed at Sagua on the basis of 23½c., gold, free on board, but subsequently advanced figures were claimed, checking negotiations. We quote here Porto Rico, 45c.@56c.; Barbados, 44c.@46c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@67c., for fair to fancy. Cuba product wholly nominal. Syrups have been moderately sought after, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ₽ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses in slack demand on the basis of 30c. for hhds., and 33c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite moderately sought after on the previous basis as to values; Strained quoted at $2 10@$2 15; sales, 500 bbls., small pks., at $2 35 ₽ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch dull at unchanged prices....Spirits Turpentine very quiet, with Merchantable quoted at 36c. ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in rather more demand, with early deliveries quoted at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; sales, 3,000 bbls., January, and 2,000 bbls., February options, at 6¼c....Refined in request and quoted at 12⅜c.@12⅝c., here; 12⅛c.@12¼c., at Philadelphia, and 12c.@12⅛c. at Baltimore....Refined, in cases, 17c.@17¼c....City Naphtha, 10¼c.@10½c. ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger, on a moderate demand, with sales reported of small lots of new Western Mess at $20 50@$20 62½; 200 bbls. old do. at $20, with Prime Mess quoted at $19, and extra Prime at $17. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., March option, sold at $20 20, subsequently quoted firm at $20 25....Dressed Hogs, less active at 8¾c.@9¼c. for City, extra heavy to light, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Western....Cut Meats, quiet, in the local market, but quoted firm at previous figures. Sales 125 boxes Rib Bellies, part at 10¼c., with small lots of City bulk stock within the former range. Western Dry Salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 8c.; and Pickled Hams, tierces, at 11c.@11½c. At the West, equal to 500 boxes Dry-Salted Shoulders, in bulk, sold at 7¼c. ₽ lb....Bacon has been quoted firm, but without much animation; sales 50 bxs. Short Rib at 10⅛c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 10¼c.; Short Clear, 10⅞c.@11c., and Long and Short Clear at 10⅝c.@10¾c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Short Clear, February option, at 11⅛c. ₽ lb....Lard has been much more active and quoted decidedly stronger in price. The demand, especially for January deliveries, has been mainly on export account. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 2,100 tcs. Western Steam at 13¾c.@14c., closing at 14c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 14⅛c.; 175 tcs. City Steam at 13⅞c.; 375 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c.; 1,800 tcs. Refined on private terms; quoted at 14¼c.@14⅜c. for Continental stock, with other important sales of Refined rumored, without reliable particulars. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., to arrive in January, at 14c.; 2,800 tcs., January options, at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13 15-16c.@14c. 6,000 tcs., February, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing firm at 14c.; 1,250 tcs., March, at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c., closing at 14⅛c.; 250 tcs., seller six months, at 13⅞c....Beef has been in moderate request at steady rates; new barrel stock quoted at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $28@$29 for Extra do., ₽ tierce; sales, 300 tcs. Extra India Mess on private terms. Beef Hams at $21 25@$23 for Western....Cheese has been in moderately active demand and firm. Butter and Eggs comparatively quiet. Quotations essentially unchanged.

RICE—Has been in request, in a jobbing way, at unchanged rates. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $5 25@$6 50, and in bond at $2 75@$2 87½, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover has been in moderate demand, with prime Western quoted at 10¼c., on sales of 300 bags, and State at 11¼c.@11⅝c. ₽ lb. Rough Flax has been inactive at $2 10@$2 40; Timothy at $2 75@$2 85 ₽ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 37@$2 37½, gold, ₽ 56 lbs. Sales, 3,000 bags, by the Strathblaine, at $2 35, gold, 90 days' credit.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet. Refiners have been bidding very reservedly. The trade call has been unimportant. Holders have been claiming previous prices, and have not been urgent in their offerings of stock. The recent arrivals have been light; and though the dealings have been very moderate, the supplies in first hands have been reduced slightly since the first inst., having been estimated this morning as 32,566 hhds., 43,729 bxs., and 23,383 bags, (also, 258 hhds. Melado,) against 33,077 hhds., 43,432 bxs., and 26,940 bags, (also, 258 hhds. Melado,) on the 1st inst. Sales have been reported to-day of only 31 hhds. Demerara, in bond, at 5¾d. A sale of 5,442 bags Pernambuco was rumored at 7½c. ₽ lb., but the rumor was not confirmed. We quote (nominally) fair Refining at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8c.; Molasses Sugars at 7c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10c., and Yellow at 7⅞c.@9½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Has been strong in price and in good demand, with sales reported, since our last, of equal to 140,000 lbs. very good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@8 15-16c....Stearine quiet, but firm, in the local market: prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 14½c.@14⅝c. Sales 500 tcs., deliverable at Cincinnati, at 14c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at full prices. Sales 1,000 half chests Green and 7,000 half chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of about 250 bbls., in lots, at 99c. ₽ gallon, showing rather more firmness.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very dull to-day. Room on berth has been offered very sparingly and has been wanted for prompt use, especially for Grain, by the steam lines, for British ports. The chartering business has been slow, but on a firmer basis as to rates. Tonnage for Petroleum and Grain has been in most demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last, included by sail, 1,100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₽ bbl.; and by steam, 580 bales Cotton mostly at ⅜d. ₽ lb.; 450 bxs. Bacon, for forward shipment, at 50s. ₽ ton; 150 bbls. Apples, and 2,800 Staves, reported on private terms, with room for Corn quoted at 11¼d. bid, and 11½d. asked. Also a British brig, 308 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha at 6s. ₽ bbl....For London, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ₽ ton, and 100 bbls. Pork at 7s. ₽ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 378 tons, (to arrive soon,) with about 2,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s.; another, 543 tons, (also to arrive,) with about 3,800 quarters do., from do., at the same rate; and another, 453 tons, with about 3,100 quarters do., from Philadelphia, (rumored) on private terms, quoted there at 8s. ₽ quarter for vessels of average size; and in this market at 7s. 9d.@8s. ₽ quarter....For the United Kingdom or the Continent some inquiry was made for vessels for Naval Stores from Wilmington on the basis of 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d....For Continental ports berth freights were very dull, but rates were quoted firm....For a British Windward Island, an American schooner, 165 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Trinidad, P. S., a British brig, 312 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $5. ....For Cardenas, an American bark, 243 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Cardenas and orders, a British brig, 169 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 17c....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American schooner, 300 tons, on the basis of 40c. for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba direct, a British brig, with Shooks, from St. John, reported at 17c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 do., 88⅝c., cash; 89¼c. February; 90½c. March. Corn dull and drooping; new No. 2 Mixed, 61¾c.@65c., cash; 65c. bid February; new Rejected, 60c. Oats dull and declining at 52½c.@52¼c., spot; 52½c. February; Rejected, 47½c.@48c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2, 95c.@95½c. Barley steady. No. 2 Spring, $1 23@$1 26; No. 3 do., $1 08@$1 16. Seeds quiet, weak, and unchanged. Dressed Hogs in fair demand, advanced, at $7 80@$8 25, according to weight. Pork opened firm, and closed dull at $18 75@$18 80, cash; $19 05, February; $19 30, March. Lard firm and in fair demand at $13 30, cash; $13 45, February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand at 94c. On the call of the board this afternoon, Wheat was heavy at 89c.@89⅛c., February. Corn heavy and weak at 64⅝c., January. Pork weak at $19 02½, February. Lard firm at $13 47½@$13 50, February. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Flour weak; unchanged. Wheat firm; higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 09@$1 10; No. 3 do., $1 05; No. 2 Spring, 89c. Corn unchanged. Oats irregular; sales at 55½c.@58c. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Whisky declining at 95c. Pork—Improved demand at $19 50, February and March. Dry-salted Meats firmly held; sales, 500,000 lbs. Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at 7c. and 10c., March. Bacon flat. Hams in pickle higher, at 11½c. @13c. Lard firmer, 13¼c. bid. Live Hogs dull; little doing; Yorkers, $5 60@$6 50; Packing, $6 60@$7 05. Cattle in good demand for better grades; slightly easier; offerings mostly of Common; fair to good native Butchers', $5@$5 62½; common to medium Texan, $2 50@$3 25; good, $3 50@$3 75; common Native Steers, $3 50@$4 50; ordinary to medium, $5@$5 50; fair to good, $5 75@$6; prime to choice, $6 25@$6 40. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 Hogs, 13,000 Cattle.

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; extra, $1 14¾; No. 1, $1 10½; Amber, $1 09. Corn, 70c.@71c. Oats in good demand at 55c.@56½c. Hogs, $8@$8 25. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls., Wheat, 6,000 bushels, Corn, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls., Corn, 2,000 bushels, Oats, 3,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Cotton very strong and buoyant; Low Middlings, 14¼c.@14⅜c. Flour unchanged and very dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; White Southern, 82c.@84c.; Yellow do., 82c. in elevator, 78c. in steamer; 75c.@78c. on the track. Oats unchanged. Rye unchanged. Hay firmer; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $18@$21. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork nominal at $20. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 7c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@10¼c. Bacon jobbing slowly; 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard firmer at 13¾c.@14½c. for crude Western and refined. Western Butter—Choice roll scarce and in good demand at 30c.@31c.; low and medium grades, dull; choice tub dull and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet and strong; stock in first hands very light. Eggs, 20¼c. Whisky dull at 99c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94¼c.; No. 2 do., 89¼c.; February, 89⅜c.; March, 90¾c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, in store, 51½c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, nominally 66c.; New, in store, 64c.; January, 63c. Rye quiet, nominal; No. 1 at 96c. Barley declining; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 26; No. 3 Spring steady at $1 09. Provisions unchanged. Pork—Mess, nominally $18 87½, cash; $19 12½, February; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime, $14. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11¼c., according to size and condition. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10½c., boxed. Lard—Prime Kettle-rendered held firmly at 14c.; Steam do., 13½c. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Receipts—1,600 bbls. Flour, 5,600 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 2,100 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,600 bushels Wheat, 9,600 bushels Corn, 2,100 bushels Oats. Flour dull; sales, 400 bbls. city-ground at $5 25 for Spring, $5 50 for Amber, and $6 50 for White. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Milwaukee offered at $1 06 in car-lots. Corn dull; 2 cars new sold at 79c. on the track; No. 2 held at 85c., in store. Rye neglected and scarce. Barley dull; 1 car two-rowed State sold at $1 29 on track. Oats retailing at 60c. from store. Dressed Hogs steady at $8 75@$9. Pork dull; $20 50 for heavy Mess. Highwines nominally 97c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Petroleum firm: Crude, bbls., 9c.; Refined, 12c.@12¼c. Clover-seed, 10c.@10¼c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $20@$20 50. Dressed Hogs steady at $8 50@$8 75. Lard, 13½c.@13⅝c. Flour quiet and weak: Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Extra Family, $5 25@$5 75; High grades, $6 50@$7 25. Wheat very dull; Red, $1 20@$1 22. Rye, 95c.@96c. Corn steady; Yellow, 83c.@84c. Oats unchanged. Whisky, 97c.@98c. Butter quiet; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 40c.@42c.; Western Extras, 32c.@34c.; Western Firsts, 28c.@30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania and Delaware, 29c.@30c.; Western, 28c.@29c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 04@$1 07. Corn dull at 67c.@70c. Oats steady at 60c.@63c. Rye firm at $1 10@$1 12. Barley steady. Butter dull; unchanged. Pork firm at $19 25. Lard firm; higher; Steam, 13c.@13⅛c.; $13 60@$13 75, March. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c., spot; 7⅛c., buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c., spot; 10c.@10⅛c., seller March; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10⅛. Bacon quiet; steady; unchanged. Green Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9½c.; Hams, 10½c. Whisky firm at 94c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 14½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11; Amber Michigan, January, $1 09½. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, January, 70½c.; Low Mixed, cash, 69¾c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 57¼c.; Dayton and Michigan, 57c.; White, 59¼c. Clover-seed, $5 75; Mammoth, $6. Dressed Hogs, $8 25@$8 50. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 22,060 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Jan. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 700 bbls., at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter, and $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn quiet and lower; sales at 82c. Barley held at $1 48@$1 50 for prime Canada. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $29. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn nominally 69c.@70c. Oats firm at 63c.@65c. Rye, $1 10. Provisions firm. Pork nominally $21. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 15c.@15¼c.; Prime Steam, 13½c.@13¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c. Whisky, 94c. Bagging quiet but firm.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; car, 60c.; shelled, 64c.@65c., in elevator. Oats, 55c.@58c. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c., fully cured, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c., twenty days in salt; Clear Sides, 10c. Bacon, none in the market. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard, 13¼c.@14¼c. Hogs, $6 25@$6 75.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum strong and advancing; Standard White, in car-lots, 9½c.; Legal Tests, 10¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 7.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34c. Resin dull at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,241 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,052 head, or 356 cars, against 270 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow, and full ⅛c. off yesterday's and ¼c. off Tuesday's prices. No Eastern buyers were present. But few good Cattle were offering. There is a fair amount of common, poor stock in the yards. Fresh arrivals were mostly through consignments; 600 head were disposed off; sales of 200 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,000 lbs. to 1,219 lbs., at $3@$5 12; 300 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 809 to 1,220 lbs., at $3 10@$5 55; a small lot Michigan Steers and Oxen at $4 25@$5 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 16,600 head, against 5,400 head for the same time last week. The market opened dull, sellers holding at strong yesterday's prices; buyers and sellers full ¼c. apart; about 17 cars, mostly good, in the yards unsold; about 3,800 head were disposed of; sales, 300 Western Sheep, ranging from 78 to 120 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 50; 300 State Sheep, ranging from 79 to 84 lbs., at $4@$4 25; 275 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 85 to 101 lbs., at $5@$5 80. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,100 head, against 10,200 head for the same time last week; the market opened slow: Yorkers, $6 60@$7; good heavy Hogs, $7 25; about 1,500 head were disposed of, 2,000 head remaining unsold, mostly common, light stock; Pigs not wanted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market firm and in fair demand; prices unchanged; Stockers, $2 75@$3 60; common to choice Shipping, $4 50@$6. Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; market opened firm, but closed dull; sales range from $6 25@$7 40, with most sales to packers at $7@$7 30; Yorkers, $6 75@$6 90; shipments, 5,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; market active; prices firm at $4@$5 50; shipments, 2,800 head.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Cattle opened excited and closed with a number left over unsold. Sales of the very best in the market at $5 25@$7; first quality, $4 75@$5 25; medium or good fair quality, $3 75@$4 75; receipts, 2,374 head; sales, 1,761 head. Hogs firm and higher; sales at $9 75@$10 50, most of sales being at $10 25@$10 50; receipts, 6,306 head. Sheep steady; moderate business done at $4 25@$7; receipts, 2,116 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Cotton higher; demand good; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 1,798 bales; gross, 1,811 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,867 bales; to France, 2,983 bales; Continent, 3,231 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 265,156 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan, 7.—Cotton strong; demand moderate; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 974 bales; gross, 1,022 bales; sales, 2,071 bales; stock, 88,568 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 7.—Cotton firm, advancing; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 768 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,187 bales; sales, 801 bales; stock, 92,687 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton strong; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 574 bales; exports, coastwise, 393 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 74,023.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 7—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 5 ₽ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 26; Preferred, 45½.

2 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼@92⅜ and 92½ for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 25¾@26.

4 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £593,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 38⅝ ₽ cent., is now 40 ₽ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 25¾; do. Preferred, 45.

6 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4¾ ₽ cent., which is ¼ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 4,805,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 62f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—12-30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is advancing: Middling Uplands, 7½d.@7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales 25,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. The total sales yesterday were 30,000 bales, 5,000 of which were sold after the regular close of the market. Cotton to arrive 1-32d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do., do., deliverable February and March, at 7 11-16d.; do., do., on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 16,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; do., do., shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; do, do., deliverable March and April, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs —The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., deliverable January, at 7 9-16d.; do., do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 9s. 9d.@10s. 1d. ₽ cental for average California White; 10s. 3d.@10s. 8d. for Club do., and 8s. 10d.@9s. 6d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 39s. 6d.@39s. 9d. ₽ quarter for New; the market is bare of Old. Provisions—Bacon, 51s. ₽ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Tallow, 47s. 3d.@47s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Evening.—Linseed-oil, 26s. ₽ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ₽ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Spanish gold, 198@198½; American, 202@203. Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 76@78 premium; short sight, 80@82 premium; 60 days' gold, 94@96 premium; on London, 120@123 premium; on Paris, 97@99 premium.

BOARDING A TRAIN UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says: "As Conductor Giles was passing Wimberly with his train, on the South-western Road Friday night, he noticed some one frantically waving a pine-knot brand, the blaze of which had gone out. He stopped the train, and called to the party to make haste. The person hurried across the yard and fell into the large well full of water, which had been dug to supply the Dozier Mill with water, and which was uncovered. It was some twelve feet deep, the same distance around, and the water about half that space below the surface of the earth. At first there were heard only splashes and sputtering, but soon yells pierced the darkened air. The conductor hastened a train hand to the well with a lantern. There a darkey was found 'hollering' for dear life. He was about to go under for the last time, when the trainman with difficulty managed to pull him out. The nearly drowned wretch boarded the train and not only expressed his thanks, but—greatly to the delight of Giles—paid his fare to Columbus."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The day calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday, Jan. 8, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 282, 285, 286, 289, 291, 295, 296, 298, 299, 301. Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
48—U. S. Rolling Stock Co. vs. Erie Railway Co.	127—Valentine vs. Sullivan, &c., (two cases.)
52—Farley, &c., vs. Produce Bank.	137—Sandford vs. White, &c.
62—Obeig, &c., vs. Gleason, &c.	142—Thornton vs. Halloway.
63—Saunders vs. Williamson.	164—Matter of L'Amoureux.
75—Jones vs. Van Nort, Commissioner, &c.	170—Thornton vs. Halloway.
76—Rooney vs. Lazare.	171—Brigham vs. Spaulding.
77—Matter of Thompson.	184—Bowman vs. Matthews.
89—Hunt vs. Chapman.	187—Macy vs. Crosby, Assignee.
99—Mason vs. Armstrong.	192—Goodwin vs. Conklin.
113—Wait vs. Weller.	194—Matter of Wizinki.
115—Hass, &c., vs. Oppenheimer, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

No.	No.
107—Tweed vs. The People.	110—The People ex rel. Tweed vs. Liscomb.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
9—Strakosch vs. Matsell et al.	65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Devine et al.
15—Robinson vs. Hatch.	68—Booth et al. vs. Kehoe et al.
8—Chetwood et al. vs. Chetwood et al.	69—Cent. R. R. and B. Co. of Ga. vs. Fourth Nat. Bank.
11—People et al. vs. Erie Railway Co.	72—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.
12—Phelps vs. Middleton et al.	73—Bowen vs. Ford et al.
16—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.	74—Frost vs. Van Toon et al.
17—Mundorff vs. Mundorff, Administrator.	76—Sickles vs. Christianson et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.	78—Foley vs. Green, &c.
7—Boyd, Ex'r, vs. De La Montague.	87—Kiernan vs. Abbott.
9—Amoskeag Manuf. Co. vs. Garner et al.	1—Sutton vs. Davis, impl.
29—Peters vs. Green et al.	11—The People et al. vs. Erie Railway Co.
44—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.	88—Embury vs. Parks.
51—Therrassen et al. vs. Worth et al.	89—Osgood et al. vs. Prov. and N. Y. S. S. Co.
53—Ahern vs. Goodspeed et al.	90—Green vs. Millbank et al.
62—Bostwick vs. Frankfield.	92—Bran vs. Bruce et al.
63—Met. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. Bd. of Fire Under's.	93—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
	94—Walker vs. Walker.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Cases.	
828—Stout vs. Sickles.	1840—Rockwell vs. Grant et al.
1384—Mangan vs. Cudney et al.	1792—First Nat. Bk. vs. Wylie et al.
1570—Mackenzie et al. vs. Hyde.	1566—Mangan vs. Bischoff, ex'x &c.
1646—Anderson vs. N. Y. & H. & N. R. R. Co. et al.	1870—Audenreid et al. vs. Wolff.
1322—Baretto vs. Cunningham et al.	1772—Little et al. vs. Moore.
1368—Gilchrist vs. Carrington et al.	1768—Atwell vs. Bell.
590—Graham vs. McKenzie.	1892—Barstunsch vs. Weiss et al.
1622—Clapp vs. Ten Thousand Island Hotel Company.	1808—New vs. Anthony et al.
1628—Richmond et al. vs. Moore.	1752—Sage et al. vs. Randall et al.
1652—Germania Bank vs. Hernsteinx, &c.	1232—Moses vs. Felt et al.
1466—Gibbs vs. Webber.	2088—Bumgarten vs. Moss.
1280—Chittenden, assignee, &c., vs. Griswold.	1910—Fogg vs. Devoe et al.
1540—Cohen et al. vs. Bancroft.	2144—Wait vs. Stratton.
1370½—Hardy et al. vs. Overbaugh.	2136—Tyler, Jr., et al. vs. Beardsley.
1606—Hunt, ex'x, et al. vs. Dana Bickford K. M. Co.	2068—Uffelman vs. Heid.
1450—Frye ex'x, &c., vs. Taylor.	2064—Royce vs. Hudson.
1850—Waldron vs. Koehler.	1802—Wilson vs. Ryan.
1356—Cooper, trustee, &c., vs. Arango.	2114—John Russell Cutlery Co. vs. Carlyle.
1644—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Whiting et al.	2152—Frye et al. vs. Duryea.
	1778—Gazzam vs. Evarts.
	1812—Gosling vs. Leon et al.
	1804—— vs. ——.
	1828—— vs. ——.
	1784½—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	
1873—Wood vs. Fisk, Ex., &c.	1319—John Russell Cutlery Co. vs. Keith Nickel Plating Co.
1269—Union Trust Co. of N. H. vs. Phipps et al.	1821—Salisbury vs. Hubbell et al.
1455—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon, Penn., vs. Israel et al.	1377—Siney vs. Morlitt.
1825—Ragasin vs. Burtis et al.	1797—Woodruff et al. vs. Buckman.
1602—Peck, Jr., et al. vs. Lowe.	1653—Smith vs. Simpson et al.
1309—Noble, Admx., &c., vs. Whipple.	1371½—Hardy et al. vs. Overbaugh.
1627—Widdecombe vs. Richeits.	1869—Muller et al. vs. Williams.
1177—Seligman vs. Tilden et al.	1287½—Schaefer et al. vs. Feldmann.
1541—Baker et al. vs. Pardee.	1875—McLane et al. vs. Schwarzwalder et al
1645—Martin vs. Stewart.	2145—Gillies et al. vs. Birdseye et al.
1395—Bates et al. vs. Tracy	2095—Hart vs. Scheider.
1811—N. Y. C. Protectory vs. Walsh.	2121—Halstead vs. Hurd. Inquests.
213—Lockwood, Jr., vs Neilson et al.	859—Smith vs. Hardenburgh.
1475—Cahn et al. vs. French	909—Beekman, Recr., &c. vs. Noe, imp'd.
1863—Martin et al. vs. Heider.	925—North vs. Carson.
1809—Montague vs. Vogel et al.	965—Wilmerding vs. N. Y. O. M. R.R. Co.
1767—Geoyer vs. Taylor et al.	1056—Kenny vs. Hinds.
1493—Lodewick vs. Raymond.	1058—Leavitt vs. Havens.
	1059—Skinner vs. Havens.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
865—Clare vs. National City Bank.	830—Herr vs. Fostay et al.
1162—Tournade vs. Del Homme.	832—Cox vs. Washburn.
814—Atkinson vs. Johnson.	836—Andrews vs. Tuska.
642½—Stevens vs. Coleman et al.	838—Bennett vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Co.
698—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company.	840—Booth et al. vs. Lester, &c.
502—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.	842—Rockwell et al. vs. Govern et al.
826—Salmon vs. Dyett.	844—Freeland vs. R. and A. R. R. Co.
	846—Graves vs. Freeman, impleaded, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, Curtis, and Speir, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
30—Corrugated Iron Co. vs. Eisner.	27—McQuade vs. Irwin.
44—Archer vs. Ford.	28—Hexter vs. Knox.
21—Randall vs. Dusenbury.	39—Van Nostrand vs. Guaranty Co.
8—Weston vs. Ketcham.	42—Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.
19—Rayner vs. Hoagland.	43—Hale vs. Omaha National Bank.
20—Murphy vs. Keyes.	
26—A. and P. Telegraph Co. vs. Barnes.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—No. 228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C.J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
151—Duperat vs. Behan.	191—Beaumont vs. Murphy.
176—Sacher vs. Liebenon.	192—— vs. ——.
177—Carter vs. Otterson.	Restored cases.
178—Remington S. M. Co. vs. Dodger.	147—Clark et al. vs. Wheeler, Jr.
179—Boesse et al. vs. Bromberger.	186—Frank vs. Bretz.
180—Crow vs. Darrow.	187—Fassert vs. Tierney.
181—Freeman vs. Crow.	188—Rice vs. Kavanagh.
183—Smith vs. Simmes.	131—Gilbert vs. Simpson.
185—Davis vs. McKown.	146—Youngs vs. Morris.
189—Baxter vs. McDonald et al.	129—De Castro vs. Beach et al.
190—Stanley vs. Chamberlain, (seven cases.)	105—Knox, by guard., &c., vs. Kelly.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1229—Miller vs. Lehner.	1173—Keller vs. Chase et al.
925—Palmenberg vs. Kilair.	1175—Pressinger vs. Samuels.
929—Killane vs. Bradley.	1176—Patten vs. Vetter.
1065—Henry et al. vs. Sexton.	1177—Lischer vs. Nichols.
567—Leboureau vs. Chase.	1179—Walker vs. Worth.
2127—Nast vs. Doeliner.	1181—Mangan et al. vs. Wells.
1170—Lesser vs. Doherty.	1182—George et al. vs. Banks.
1171—Peetsch vs. Doherty.	
1172—Lehigh and W. Coal Co. vs. N.Y.P. Works.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2089—Lowenberg vs. Wood.	1191—Heinberger vs. Quinn
1968—Newell et al. vs. Stafford.	1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.
1383—Williams vs. Kneeland.	1193—Eighler vs. Rohner et al.
2204—Hobby et al. vs. Wool et al.	1197—Simpson vs. McNulty.
2205—Same vs. Same.	1199—Smith et al. vs. Hamburger et al.
987—Hecht vs. McGuire.	1202—Shorna vs. Robenstein
251—Drey vs. Brett.	1204—Hart, Jr., vs. Barrett.
1189—Kauff vs. McIndo.	
1190—Haug vs. Deboben.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2396—McIntyre vs. Lang et al.	1072—Stoutenberg vs. McClave et al.
2462—Mercer vs. Samuels.	1670—Goldman vs. Hutkoff et al.
1491—Miller vs. Willesdorf.	1209—Van Horn et al. vs. Peck.
2424—Carstairs, Jr., et al. vs. Egan.	2133—Gombert vs. Brady.
2185—Leverson vs. Keogh.	2287—Perry vs. Colvilie.
2241—Nat. Stone Works vs. Behrendt, Jr., et al.	1001—Waldstein vs. Henry, Jr., et al.
2075—Germania Bank vs. Wilkens et al.	1050—Mowe vs. Decker.
	1075—Still vs. Prevost.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Gill, robbery.	William Sacia, Marcus L. Sacia, and William H. Walker, conspiracy.
William Benson and Frederick Hopale, robbery.	John Simpson, Charles Sanborn, and William Morgan, burglary.
William S. Johnson and Frank Noe, burglary.	
Edward Drumgoole, grand larceny.	

OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

James Hays, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Justice Davis.

Pond Extract Company vs. Humphreys Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company et al.: motion to continue injunction pending the action granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

By Judge Donohue.

Frye vs. Duryea: motion granted.
Mooney vs. Francis; motion denied.
Danziger vs. Crofut; motion denied.
Wiswell vs. Ireland; reference ordered.
Culkin vs. Kuhne; memorandum.
Towle vs. Riker; judgment granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Gapen vs. Crawford; Kade vs. Slater; judgment for defendants. See opinions.

Lupton vs. Smith et al.: judgment for defendant on demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt,

McVey vs. Cantrell. See memorandum.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

A LIBEL SUIT AGAINST MR. SAMPSON, EX-CITY EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES, AND "BARON" GRANT, THE COMPANY STARTER.

The London *Echo* of Dec. 18 has the following:

The case of "Rubery vs. Grant and Sampson" was opened in the Court of Exchequer yesterday. This was an action for certain libels published by the defendants in the *Times* newspaper, in the months of November and December, 1872. The defendant Grant pleaded not guilty; the other defendant, Sampson, pleaded justification.

The Solicitor General, in stating the case, said that the plaintiff, Mr. Alfred Rubery, was a young gentleman residing in the neighborhood of Birmingham. The first defendant, Baron Albert Grant, was a banker in the city, a financial agent, a promoter of companies, and a gentleman well known by reputation. Mr. Sampson, the other defendant, was a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and had been the writer of what was called the Money Article in the *Times* newspaper. The libels complained of were certain paragraphs which appeared in the Money Article of Nov. 18 and Dec. 20, and in a leader of the *Times* of the 21st December, 1872. Some short time previously there had been set on foot a scheme which was called the "Great Californian Diamond Swindle." That was a swindle which had been exposed by the *Times* and other newspapers about the end of the year 1872. The plaintiff complains of being referred to in the articles in question as having been one of the conspirators in connection with that affair, and a willing party to the fraud. Plaintiff was the son of a manufacturer at Birmingham, and had received, on the death of his father, his portion of the property left by the deceased. In 1862 he went to America, and visited several of the great cities in that quarter of the globe. He visited California and traveled through the Southern States. He was then only just of age. The war being then going on, he imbibed the views of the Southerners and became an ardent supporter of their cause. Becoming acquainted with a Mr. Harpenden, of California, he joined that gentleman and others in fitting out a privateer to cruise against the merchant fleet of the Northern States. She was to receive letters of marque from Mr. Jefferson Davis. Before, however, she left the harbor of San Francisco she was seized, and the plaintiff, Mr. Harpenden, and the other persons connected with her were arrested. They were brought before the proper tribunals of the country and tried for high treason. They were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the plaintiff's sentence being for ten years, and a fine of $10,000. Ultimately, however, President Lincoln, on the intervention of Mr. John Bright in his behalf, ordered his liberation from prison on condition that he was to quit America. The plaintiff returned to England about the end of 1863 or the beginning of 1864. He then entered into business in Birmingham; but though able to pay up to the last 20s. in the pound, did not succeed to his satisfaction. Having received a letter while there from Mr. Harpenden introducing a Mr. Bigelow to him, and requesting him to treat him hospitably, he went to London, where he met the latter gentleman. Mr. Bigelow was trying to float a company for the purchase of some mining property in America. The project turned out unsuccessful, and Mr. Bigelow returned to the United States. Toward the end of November, 1869, Mr. Harpenden came over to England. This gentleman and others were the owners of some mining property in America, called "The Pyramid Range." Harpenden was desirous of floating a company which would take over this "Pyramid Range," and consulted the plaintiff on the matter. They did their utmost to effect this object, but they were unsuccessful, because, as they were told, the *Times* newspaper had written against it. Baron Grant asked Mr. Harpenden whether he was interested in any other property which was already developed. If so, he said, "I would be willing to form a company on advantageous terms between you and myself." Mr. Harpenden replied in the affirmative, and mentioned the Mineral Hill mining property in America, of which he and others were the owners. Baron Grant said he should prefer to form a company that would seem to act as vendors, and then to form another company, which would be the vendees. Thereupon, Baron Grant formed the Californian Mining Company. Having done so, an agreement was entered into between Mr. Harpenden and Baron Grant that the property should be sold for £200,000, or £250,000, and the Mineral Hill Company was then formed. The Californian Mining Company became the purchaser of the latter property, which he believed was a valuable mining property, the amount realized by the company out of it being, he understood, about £250,000. In consideration of the services rendered by the plaintiff to Mr. Harpenden, he was to have a considerable number of shares allotted to him out of those allocated to Harpenden. Subsequently a dispute arose between the plaintiff and Baron Grant and (he believed) with Mr. Harpenden, as to the shares the plaintiff was to receive. The result was that a bill was filed in chancery by Mr. Rubery against Baron Grant. The suit never came to a hearing, because the matter was compromised. Mr. Harpenden went back to America early in 1871, but returned to England in November, 1871. He put himself once more in personal communication with the plaintiff. About this time rumors came across the Atlantic of a great diamond-field discovery. Mr. Harpenden received the news from a Mr. Roberts and others in California. The precise locality, however, was not made known. A gentleman named Lent came over from America, and professed to know something about the discovery, and after several communications with the plaintiff on the subject, he made over to the latter a number of shares, for which he said he had paid £40 each. The plaintiff becoming naturally excited about the newly-discovered diamond-fields, he accompanied Mr. Harpenden to America, with a view to personal investigation of the matter. Now, (observed the learned counsel,) this so-called diamond discovery was a perfect delusion, a gross fraud from beginning to end. A tract of land had been "salted" for the purpose of keeping up this cheat. The parties to it obtained the services of a Mr. Jennin, a mining engineer of considerable reputation and position, and the man admitted to having a competent knowledge of geology and precious stones. In addition to this gentleman, the assistance of Gen. Dodge, a man of some eminence in America, and several other gentlemen was obtained. Some of the party who were to go on an expedition in quest of the new diamond field were no doubt conspirators, while the others joined it in a natural spirit of excitement. The expedition departed on their journey, and arrived at Rawling's Spring, in California. A Mr. Arnold undertook to guide the expedition, and a sufficient number of horses and mules were provided, in addition to a good supply of pistols, ammunition, &c. After about eight or ten days traveling they came upon a table of rock, which, with its immediate surroundings, had all the appearance of having been subjected to volcanic action. They there pitched their camps, and commenced their search for the precious stones. After some little toil the party immediately engaged in the search did undoubtedly find some diamonds and rubies, but not of very great value. The party, excepting two of the number, then repaired to California and San Francisco in great glee, determined to form a company. The plaintiff subsequently went to Utah, in America, where he remained for some months with the shares he received from Lent, which he never attempted to sell or make profit by—a clear proof that he was no party to the fraud. Mr. Jennin, the mining engineer and geologist, wrote a report describing the property as extremely valuable, and thereupon the promoters of the scheme immediately proceeded to organize a company. A syndicate was formed at San Francisco, and steps were taken to obtain a grant of the land from the United States Government. Another expedition, equally well arranged as the first one, was set on foot, and similar results followed—diamonds were really found in the scoriæ of the rock. The plaintiff, having been interviewed on his return by members of the press, it was alleged that he told an editor that, having come upon an ant-hill on the rock, the moment he struck it with his foot he found that it was full of diamonds. The plaintiff denied that he had said anything of the sort, but he admitted that he fully believed that it was a genuine diamond-field, and was thus far deceived in common with some few others of the conspirators. On arriving in London he found that the *Times* had exposed the swindle, but had associated his own name with the chief conspirators. It also referred to his arrest and imprisonment by the United States Government on a charge of high treason, attributing to him the worst motives and a course of conduct he utterly repudiated. The learned gentleman then concluded by reading the libelous matter contained in the *Times* on the three days referred to, and the examination of witnesses was entered upon.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S FIRST PERIL AT NEW ORLEANS.

In connection with Gen. Sheridan's present visit to New-Orleans, the Galveston (Texas) *Mercury* recalls the following incident as occurring during the war: "The General had taken passage on the Heroine, Capt. Green, to inspect the lower forts, and night had set in before his task was completed. The little craft was quietly working her way through the muddy river, and the General, as was his habit, was sitting reading on the quarter deck, so absorbed that he did not pay much attention to a blank cannon shot fired across the bow of the boat ordering her to stop. Following it, however, came a reminder from a shotted gun, when one of the officers, rushing to the Captain, asked him if he knew he was passing Fort St. Philip. Of course the green Captain didn't, but Sheridan, overhearing the conversation, and taking in at a glance the perilous situation, ordered him to bring the boat to. She was at once boarded by United States officers from the fort, who informed the General that if she had continued on her course they would have been compelled to sink her. It was John Highland, now of Galveston, who saved General Sheridan's life by notifying the stupid Captain of his location, and thus attracting the General's attention to their danger."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS—PROPOSED REFORM IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CANALS—CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Chamber of Commerce met at its offices in William street yesterday, Hon. George Opdyke, Vice President, in the chair. The following new members were admitted: Nathaniel A. Boynton, Cornelius Buys, J. Sherwood Coffin, James Haines Drake, J. Niven Hegeman, Mortimer Hendricks, William P. Libby, Seth Low, Constantine Menelas, James Pyle, Samuel T. W. Sandford, Henry C. Southworth, Joseph M. Ward, and William P. Ward. Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, from the Special Committee on Railroad and Canal Legislation, reported a resolution recommending the adoption of a constitutional amendment placing the canals of the State under the charge of a single Superintendent and four assistants, to be appointed by the Governor, subject to removal by the latter official for cause. Mr. Ruggles urged the adoption of the resolution on the ground that it would put a stop to the robbery and corruption almost inseparable from the present system. After some debate the resolution was referred back to the same committee, to report at a special meeting to be held two weeks hence. Mr. John F. Henry, one of the delegates appointed to represent the Chamber in the Cheap Transportation Convention at Richmond, Va., presented a report upon the proceedings of that body. The document was accepted and ordered to be placed on file. Mr. Fairfield, President of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, read a paper setting forth the need of a General American Exchange, to embrace all commercial interests, and to be established upon the west side of the City, near the Hudson River. Such an enterprise, if once founded on a permanent basis, would, he and his associates believed, cheapen the cost of doing business in this City to the amount of $100,000 per day, or $30,000,000 per year. The paper was accepted to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Mr. F. B. Thurber, from the Cheap Transportation Association, offered a resolution directed against the City's undertaking at this season of the year any large public works, other than the improvements at the docks, which should be pushed with all possible dispatch, as they would yield upon their completion an abundant return for the amount expended on them. Referred to the Executive Committee.

At the conclusion of the business before the Chamber Mr. Daniel H. London delivered an address upon the subject of finance, in which he advocated, among other things, the establishment of a grand National Exchequer, analagous to the Bank of England, through which the greater part of the monetary business of the country could be transacted.

COUNTESS FRALOFF'S LACES.

PROMINENT WITNESSES—AN INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

The suit of Countess Olga De Maluta Fraloff against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to recover $75,000 for valuable laces lost by her when traveling on the road, was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace. Waldemar De Bodisco, the Russian Minister at Washington, testified to the rank, respectability, and credibility of the plaintiff, and this testimony was corroborated by a deposition of Baron Charles R. Ostensacken, formerly Russian Consul General at this port. Similar evidence was given by Messrs. A. H. Von Weber, Louis A. Von Hoffman, and Alexander Baroff. Commissioner Rudolph August Withaus testified that he was on the train on which the laces were alleged to have been lost. That while in conversation with the plaintiff on the train she informed him about her laces, and afterward exhibited great grief when she found they had been lost. He also gave a humorous account of how a detective had suspected him of having stolen them; had "shadowed" him for a long time; had induced the plaintiff to believe him to be the thief, and how the accusation was finally shown to be unfounded, to the utter confusion of the plaintiff, who could not do enough to make amends when, as she said, she found that the person she suspected was a man of great wealth and official position. Mr. James W. Gerard, counsel for plaintiff, offered in evidence depositions of plaintiff's husband and other persons of rank in Russia, taken in Russia before a commission, for the purpose of proving the plaintiff's respectability and truthfulness, and that she owned the laces in question, and that they were of the value claimed. Objections were raised to the admissibility of the depositions, on the ground that, instead of having been taken before only one of two Commissioners designated in the alternative, they had been taken before both, and that they were presented to the court in the Russian language, when they ought to have been translated into English as soon as taken. Mr. Gerard contended that the objections came too late, as they ought to have been taken on motion long ago, and not postponed until the time of trial, when it was too late to remedy the defect, if any existed. The court postponed decision of the questions raised, adjourning the case until this morning.

CRUELTY TO A DOG.

CONTINUATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST KELLY—QUESTION OF DISCRETION IN MAKING ARRESTS.

The examination in the case of Timothy Kelly, who is charged with having assaulted Joseph Bailey a colored man, was continued yesterday, at the Tombs, before Justice Kasmire. Kelly was a Deputy Sheriff, and, by direction of Dr. William C. Ennever an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, arrested Bailey, who is an employe in Walker's cider mill, corner of Broadway and Houston street, on the charge of having cruelly tortured an immense Siberian bloodhound in order to make him enter a tread-mill used to give power in the manufacture of cider. Bailey was arrested at about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 21st of last November, and, after being locked up all night, was discharged by Justice Kasmire the next day, it being held that the charge of cruelty had not been proved. Bailey is a deacon, and he and his employer were very indignant at the arrest, which they alleged was wholly unjust. They charged that Kelly was unnecessarily rough and violent when making the arrest, and that he pointed a pistol at Bailey, and threatened to shoot him. Dr. Ennever was called by Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, counsel for the society, and testified that he directed Kelly to arrest Bailey, whom he had seen practice an act of cruelty on the dog, the details of which are unfit for publication.

Counsel for the prosecution wanted to show by the father and brother of Mr. Walker, the proprietor of the mill, that Kelly had admitted that he had no just cause to arrest Bailey, and in urging his proposition spoke of the respectability of the witnesses he desired to introduce, saying that Mr. William A. Walker, the father, was a man well known in this City as of great respectability and worth, and that he was "the peer of Mr. Bergh." Mr. Bergh, who was present, appeared to be annoyed at this remark, and quickly rising to his feet, replied, in a very energetic tone. "I wish you would leave me alone."

Mr. Gerry said that Kelly had lawfully made the arrest as Deputy Sheriff, it being his duty to take Bailey in custody under directions of an officer of the society. If any one was wrong, it was Ennever, not Kelly. He contended that it was simply a question of whether Kelly believed at the time that he made the arrest that Bailey was guilty of the offense charged.

Justice Kasmire said that Kelly, in making the arrest, was performing merely a ministerial and not a judicial act. He had been directed by an officer competent to direct him to take Bailey in custody, and Kelly's opinion as to the necessity or propriety of the arrest was, in the opinion of the court, of no weight, it being his simple duty to obey the order given him. Counsel for the prosecution, however, was permitted to call Kelly in relation to his alleged admissions, and to introduce witnesses to contradict him if he denied making the admissions. Kelly testified that he did not admit to Mr. Charles W. Walker, the proprietor of the mill, that he (Kelly) did not believe at the time he arrested Bailey that there was any just cause for the arrest. Mr. Philip Walker, brother of Charles W. Walker, gave testimony opposed to that of Kelly. The further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

AN UNWELCOME NEW YEAR'S CALL.

Mr. Patrick McCabe, No. 220 West Eighteenth street, had some very unpleasant visitors on New Year's Day. Three men, with whom he had no acquaintance, made him a call, and after inspecting the contents of every bottle in his house, thought a little exhibition of fisticuffs would make a pleasant conclusion. While one of the trio leveled several bricks at Mr. McCabe's head, the other two sharpened their knives. The assault was, however, prevented before any serious injury was done. The three men, whose names are John Burns, James Faulkner, and Dennis Morrissy, were arrested by Officer Kain, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed them in $1,500 bail.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Dock Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair. A communication was received from the Executive Committee stating that they had under consideration an application from Messrs. Candee & Smith for a renewal of their lease of the pier at the foot of East Twenty-fifth street, at a rental of $400 per annum. The firm has heretofore paid $800 for the premises, and the Executive Committee recommended that their application be denied, and that the Secretary be directed to cause a lease with the usual covenants for the term of one year to be sold at auction to the bidder who should offer the largest sum over and above $1,000 per annum. The action of the committee was confirmed by the board. An application was received from Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co. for the lease of a pier at some point on the North River; also, from Mr. George Mackenzie, of the Transatlantic Steam-ship Company for more ample accommodations. He said the company purposed doubling the present number of steamers operated by July 1. This matter was referred to the Executive Committee. A communication from the Engineer in Chief stated that the improvements were progressing favorably upon the various piers, and recommended that the steamers occupying the piers Nos. 45 and 46 North River be required to enter their slips bows first. After some further routine business the board rdjourned.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

A DESPERATE BAR-ROOM FIGHT ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The details of a most serious stabbing affray which occurred on New Year's Day, came to the notice of Capt. Tynan, of the Sixteenth Precinct, yesterday. On Jan. 1, six men entered the saloon of John McCahill, No. 220 East Eighteenth street, and called for drinks. McCahill was behind the bar, and his two brothers-in-law, named John and William Kelly, were in the saloon at the time. McCahill refused to furnish any liquor and ordered the men out of the saloon. They refused to go and a desperate general fight followed between McCahill and his relatives on one side, and the intruders on the other. Bottles, glasses, and clubs were freely used by the McCahill party, and their antagonists were driven into the yard of the house. McCahill endeavored to close the door and keep them out of the saloon, but the more numerous party forced the door open, and, with knives in their hands, continued the fight. McCahill was cut across the left arm, the younger Kelly was severely wounded across the forehead, while the elder Kelly was stabbed in the left arm, right hip, and right leg. Their assailants succeeded in making their escape before the arrival of the Police. The two Kellys were taken to the station-house, where their wounds were dressed by the Police Surgeon. They refused to give any information whatever regarding the affair to the Police. On Wednesday Capt. Tynan received information that the elder Kelly was lying at his residence, Thirty-first street and First avenue, in a dangerous condition. Capt. Tynan also learned that four men, named John Byrnes, Thomas Faulkner, John Morrissey, and Alfred Lavelle were of the party who had entered the saloon and did the stabbing. He succeeded in arresting Byrnes and Faulkner, and learned that Morrissey and Lavelle are now on the Island, having been arrested on New Year's night for being drunk and disorderly. Byrnes and Faulkner are locked up in the Twentieth Street Station to await the result of Kelly's injuries, and a detainer has been lodged at the Penitentiary for Morrissey and Lavelle, whose arrest on the night of the 1st inst. was effected by the Twentieth Precinct Police. Capt. Tynan is searching for the other two men implicated in the affray.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett, yesterday, Thomas Hayes was placed on trial, charged with murder in the first degree, in having shot Thomas D. Delaney. On the 7th of September last an altercation occurred between the prisoner and the deceased, and it is claimed on behalf of the prosecution that the prisoner shot the deceased. The deceased survived about six weeks after the fatal wound. The prisoner's wife was present and occupied a seat beside him, and her presence with him was objected to by Assistant District Attorney Lyons. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for the prisoner, referred to the case of Lord William Russell, in which the Attorney General objected to the wife of the accused occupying a seat beside her husband. Lord Russell stated that the presence of his wife was necessary in order that she might assist him in taking notes of the trial. The Judge allowed her to retain her seat. Judge Barrett followed the precedent in Lord Russell's case, and allowed the wife of Hayes to retain her place by her husband. Testimony was produced to the effect that, on the evening of the day named, the prisoner came to the house of George Neathercott to see the deceased; that an altercation occurred between them; that he heard the prisoner use threatening language against the deceased; that witness separated them and left, but had only got away a short distance when he heard a pistol-shot, and turning around saw Hayes running away and Delaney lying on the ground with a pistol-shot wound through his left ear. The case is still on trial.

A NEW CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Mayor Wickham has appointed Mr. Thomas S. Brennan Commissioner of Charities, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Edward L. Donnelly. Mr. Brennan is the well-known Warden of Bellevue Hospital. He is now thirty-two years of age, and during half of that period he has been in the service of the department, of which he has become one of the heads. In his early years he was employed as watchman, then store-keeper of Bellevue Hospital, and finally Warden. He is a native of this City. Mr. Brennan was present at the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday, and stated in a short speech that he had not asked for his new position, and had been satisfied with that of Warden.

The position of Warden, which Mr. Brennan leaves vacant, has not yet been filled, and it was officially stated yesterday that no appointment would be made for several days. The President of the board also said that there are not to be any removals from office except for cause, and that the practice of the board will be to reduce rather than increase the present working force.

ANOTHER MURDER.

At 3:40 o'clock A. M. on the 1st inst. a German named John Mertz, aged forty-five years, walked into the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, and asked for a surgeon, as he thought he was badly injured. He was partially intoxicated, and said he had been thrown out of a lager-beer saloon at Forty-seventh street and Ninth avenue by the proprietor, Henry Vallenger. An ambulance was summoned from the Reception Hospital at Ninety-ninth street, and it was ascertained that Mertz had sustained a compound dislocation of the tibia and a fracture of the fibula. He was removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday morning. House Surgeon Goulet refused to make the post-mortem examination, and referred the case to Coroner Kessler, by whom an investigation will be made and an inquest held. Vallenger is in custody of the Twenty-second Precinct Police.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent issue, in alluding to the arrest of one of our employes for abstracting goods from our establishment, your reporter names our loss as "about ten thousand dollars." This was an entire mistake, as no sum was mentioned by us, and the actual amount stolen was probably under three hundred dollars. We should not allude to the matter at this time were it not that the statement would seem to reflect not only upon ourselves, but upon William H. Morse, the American Express Agent at Schenectady, to whom packages were said to have been sent. He has been in the employ of the Express Company for twenty-five years, and has their entire confidence in every respect.

CARHART, WHITFORD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

ALDERMAN FLANAGAN URGED FOR A POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

A deputation consisting of Aldermen Lewis, Reilly, Powers, Morris, and Billings called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday, and urged him to appoint Richard Flanagan as Police Commissioner, whenever a vacancy exists. The Mayor, in reply, said he regarded Mr. Flanagan as an excellent gentleman; but he could not do anything until there was a vacancy. The presence and object of the deputation revived the rumor that President Matsell had resigned.

PRINTING CLOTHS IN PROVIDENCE.

The Providence *Journal* of Monday says: "The sales of printing cloths in the Providence market during the year 1874 amounted to 2,648,210 pieces, the largest monthly sales being in January, 417,500 pieces, and in August, 357,000 pieces; the smallest in April, 81,500, and in July, 83,000 pieces. The sales for the year 1871 amounted to 6,612,800 pieces; for 1872, 4,842,800 pieces; for 1873, 3,888,100 pieces; the sales for 1874 being 1,239,890 pieces less than in 1873, according to our reports. The price of sixty-four square standards opened the first week in January at 6⅛@6¼ cents per yard, and gradually declined to 4⅞ cents per yard in July, the lowest quoted price reached during the year, from which there was a slight advance to 5½@5⅝ cents in August, continuing at that point to the first week in December, the closing quotations of the last week in the year being 5@5⅓ cents per yard for extra and good standard cloths at thirty days, the fluctuation in price being only 1⅛@1¼ cents per yard during the entire year. The following table will show a comparative statement of the amount of sales and range of prices of printing cloths from 1864 to 1874, inclusive:

Year.	No. of Pieces.	Prices.
1864	2,697,150	16¾c.@13½c.
1865	4,112,700	9½c.@27c.
1866	2,953,700	11c. @20c.
1867	2,688,000	6½c.@12½c.
1868	4,701,900	6½c.@ 9½c.
1869	9,178,000	7½c.@ 9⅜c.
1870	5,540,800	6⅜c.@ 8⅛c.
1871	6,612,800	6⅛c.@ 8c.
1872	4,842,800	7¾c.@ 8¼c.
1873	3,888,100	5c. @ 7¾c.
1874	2,648,210	6¼c.@ 4⅞c.

The price of sixty-four squares in this market at the close of the first week of 1861 was 4¾c.; 1862, 9c.; 1863, 14¼c.; 1864, 16¾c.; 1865, 27c.; 1866, 20c.; 1867, 12½c.; 1868, 6½c.; 1869, 9½c.; 1870, 8½c.; 1871, 7c.; 1872, 7¾c.; 1873, 7½c.; 1874, 6¼c. The amount of printing cloths reported sold during the year is the smallest of any of the past ten years, since 1864, when it was 2,679,150 pieces; 30,940 pieces more than was sold last year, and the fluctuation in prices was the smallest of any in the past ten years, it being only 1⅛c.@1¼c. per yard.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th av.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
MUNICIPAL BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF CINCINNATI
Are Offerd for Sale

in coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. interest, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI of a line of railway from said city to Chattanooga, Tenn., the income of which is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati.

THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE CITY IS PLEDGED FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN, AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF CINCINNATI IS REQUIRED BY LAW, ANNUALLY, TO LEVY A TAX SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST AND PROVIDE A SINKING FUND FOR THE FINAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

$2,700,000 of this loan have been heretofore issued, and the bonds are now selling at 103 AND INTEREST.

EACH PROPOSAL will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment.

FULL PAYMENT may be made and the bonds delivered on Jan. 20, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than March 1. In case of deferred payments, a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

ALLOTMENTS will be made at the earliest possible day after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid should the total bids exceed the amount now offered.

The total indebtedness of the City of Cincinnati was, on Oct. 17, 1874	$9,599,500
And its entire debt after the issue of the whole of the present loan will be about	16,000,000
The property owned by the city is valued at	20,000,000
The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was	180,926,390

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 128 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1874.

This Bank will receive sealed proposals for One Million Dollars 7-30 Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, redeemable in 1902—principal and interest payable at this Bank—in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened Jan. 9, prox., at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE S. COE,
President American Exchange National Bank.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

THE BAXTER STEAM CANAL-BOAT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

H. H. VAN DYCK, (late Assistant Treasurer United States,) President.

FINANCE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.
FRANKLIN EDSON, (President Produce Exchange.)
C. N. JORDAN, (Third National Bank, New-York.)
PHILO REMINGTON, (President Bank of Ilion, New-York.)
H. H. VAN DYCK.

A limited amount of the stock is offered to investors. The earnings and advantages of the company, its responsible management, and the unlimited demand for its facilities, make it one of the most profitable, safe, and desirable investments ever obtainable.

Full statement and particulars given on inquiry in person or by letter.

RIPLEY & CO.
Bankers and Financial Agents,
No. 32 Pine st., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD. COUPONS COLLECTED.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY.

The Capital Stock of this Company is
FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
all issued and paid in, in cash.
THE COMPANY HAS NO DEBTS.
JAMES B. HODGSKIN, President.

JAMES B. HODGSKIN,
H. R. BALTZER,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
H. H. VAN DYCK,
LAWRENCE WELLS,
Trustees.

City County, and State of New-York, ss.: Adolfo Hegewisch, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer and Secretary of the United States Rolling Stock Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. HEGEWISCH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1874.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, New-York County.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its first mortgage Seven per Cent. bonds to the amount of ($29,320) Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars in Cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office on or before the 9th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.

Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875.
By order WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their banking-house, TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN, NEW-YORK MUTUAL, and WILLIAMSBURG GAS STOCKS, CITY RAILWAY and TRUST COMPANIES' STOCKS bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, by the name of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, which corporation has become vested under foreclosure sales with the title to the railroad, land grant, and all other properties formerly owned by the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company.

Pursuant to votes of the Directors of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, passed in accordance with the terms of the decrees of the United States Circuit Court confirming said sales, every holder of the railroad or land grant bonds of the old company, upon the transfer of his bonds and all rights under them, and his stock in the old company to the new company, will be entitled to receive fifty-five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, in the stock of the new company, provided he shall at the time of such transfer pay five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, within sixty days, from Dec. 19, 1874, in cash to the new company. For this five per cent, in cash and interest thereon, until July 1, 1875, each person will be entitled to receive the first mortgage bonds of the new company. The capital stock of the new company is $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

It is manifestly for the interest of every holder of the bonds of the old company to avail himself of this privilege within the time specified, for otherwise he will be remitted to his distributive share in the proceeds of the sales of the road and lands, which, after payment of expenses, will probably amount to less than one per cent. on the par value of each class of bonds.

The bonds will be received and stock issued at the office of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, No. 70 State st., Boston, Mass., on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1875. JOSEPH H. CONVERSE,
President Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON,
WM. J. INGRAM,
Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities: also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11:30 A. M.

Prompt and full attendance of stockholders specially requested.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 until Jan. 16, 1875. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED promissory notes, drafts, and checks having been stolen, the public are hereby warned against negotiating them, as payment has been stopped: C. H. Cook, note Oct. 19, 1874, four months, indorsed F. A. Day and W. M. Conger, payable at No. 37 Maiden lane, New-York, $250; C. H. Cook, note Oct. 22, 1874, four months, indorsed F. A. Day and W. M. Conger, payable at No. 37 Maiden lane, New-York, $250; J. H. Baldwin, note Oct. 10, 1874, four months, indorsed A. D. Baldwin and W. M. Conger, Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, $460 20.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the President of the company, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

E. D. RANDOLPH,
H. W. BICKLEY.
BANKING-HOUSE OF
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 6 Wall st., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1875.

WE THIS DAY OPEN A HOUSE IN PHILAdelphia under the name of RANDOLPH, BICKLEY & Co., which will also be the title of the New-York house from this date. Mr. WM. J. BLACK is admitted to an interest in the firm.
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this bank for election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 11th of January next, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD,
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS.

Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. are payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,)
OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared. Also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.; both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 106 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE
IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
JAN. 5, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

A dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand. JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN D. MACINTYRE was appointed Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.,
Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Feb. 1. Transfer-books will be closed 20th inst. and reopened Feb. 4. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-quarter per Cent. upon its capital stock, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of Febuary next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., on and after the 15th January, to stockholders of record on the 25th inst., from which date to the day of payment the transfer book will remain closed. New-York stock will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for a period of sixty days. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET,
Jan. 6, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING CO.,
No. 63 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and reopened on Jan. 16.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, Jan. 4, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BUTLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875	407,013 39

A semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON THE capital stock is payable on demand; also an interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the reserved fund. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past due coupons of the Consolidated Bonds bought outright at best market rate, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given, by
JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New st.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 203 MONTAGUE ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.,
near Avenue D,
NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1875.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

East River Savings Institution.

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

FIFTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) per Cent. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 11th day of January on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1875.

Interest not called for will be credited, and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursday from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, date interest from Jan. 1.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 11 bear interest from Jan. 1.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
Secretaries.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.

THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner SIXTH AV. and TWELFTH ST., will pay, on the 20th of January next, an interest dividend, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $2,000, or less, which may be entitled thereto. Money deposited before the 20th of January will draw interest from the first.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be credited depositors Jan. 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. Payable on and after the third MONDAY in January. Interest not called for will remain as a deposit, drawing interest from Jan. 1. Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to Jan. 1, 1875, be paid depositors in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets.......$3,113,818 64 | Surplus......$297,277 26
C. W. BRICKERHOFF, Secy. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES COLLINS, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of this Court I shall sell at public auction on the 16th day of January, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 70 John street, in the City of Brooklyn, three locomotive tubular boilers and two locomotive flue boilers, in good condition. Can be seen on the premises.—Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1875. ROBERT KING,
Assignee of Charles Collins.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5.10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAX HAMBURGER and BERTHOLD FRANKEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 30th day of December, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. GIBSON, PEDRO C. CASANOVA, HENRY N. TITUS, and CHARLES L. FINKE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED Sates for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DONALD CAMERON and ANDREW J. SCOTT, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: Andrew J. Scott, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt, Andrew J. Scott.—Dated New-York, 30th December, 1874.
jan1-1w3wF GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. FOWLER and EDWARD FOWLER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles R. Fowler and Edward Fowler, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 4th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMIL C. CALM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES HEUSER bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles Heuser, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARINUS G. COUGHLAN, EDWIN CHURCH, THOMAS C. GOETCHIUS, and ALMON MILLER, composing the firm of A. Miller & Co., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1875, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended, and section 5,092 of the revised statutes of the United States.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.
JOHN CROMPTON,
JOHN C. DICKINSON,
Assignees.
F. C. BOWMAN, Attorney.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL JOSEPHS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Josephs, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1874.
ISAAC ROSENWALD,
Jal-1w3wFr Assignee, No. 145 Water street